FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

25 MAY 1984

Gulf War

New Attacks on Shipping — The Iraqi Navy and Air Force destroyed six "naval targets" in an attack on an enemy convoy in the Khowr-e Musa area on 25 May, a military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the Masses radio. Earlier, an Iranian plane severely damaged a Liberian tanker traveling outside Saudi territorial waters in the Gulf, according to a Saudi military source cited by Riyadh radio. While noting that a Saudi ship rushed to assist the tanker and save its crew, the spokesman denied that Saudi fighters gave chase to the attacking Iranian aircraft.

Iranian Policy, Syrian Diplomacy — Iran will leave Saudi Arabia alone provided the latter condemns the Iraqi regime's stand on the war and pulls itself "out of the scene of action," Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani declared at a press conference reported by IRNA. He reaffirmed Iran's threat to close the Strait of Hormuz if "they make it impossible for us to export our oil by the waterway," describing this as "no joke." He charged that the Iranian Air Force is as capable now as it was at the start of the war, even though sorties have to be minimized because of a lack of spare parts.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani and other Iranian leaders had earlier held talks with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, who stated before leaving Tehran that the two sides held "identical" positions on the need to prevent the expansion of the Gulf war, according to Tehran radio. Khaddam told Iranian officials that Syria continues to support Iran's stand over the war, the radio said.

Commenting on Khaddam's visit to Tehran, Iraqi "observers" predicted that the Syrians will be unable to persuade Iran to stop endangering the stability of the Gulf and stated that any Syrian assurances that Iran will not resume its attacks on oil tankers will meet with "ridicule," INA reported. The Iraqis accused Syria of "opportunistic" behavior aimed at safeguarding Iranian financial aid and oil supplies, citing in this regard the Majlis decision to offer Syria free or discounted oil and to reschedule Syrian debts. Sources close to OPEC had earlier disclosed that Syria is suffering a financial crisis because of the stoppage of Iranian oil supplies to Syrian refineries caused by the blockade of Khark Island, according to INA.

Lebanon

Israeli Air Raid — Israeli aircraft attacked a "terrorist" base near Barr Ilyas in the Al-Biqa' valley on 24 May, Jerusalem radio announced citing the IDF spokesman. All the planes returned safely to base and the pilots reported hits on the targets. Beirut radio said two people were killed and five others were wounded in the raid, which was directed against a PFLP-General Command position. Voice of Lebanon radio said Syrian forces fired SAM's at the Israeli planes.

Broadcasting — Information Minister Joseph Skaf will be assisted by a committee in the task of standardizing newscasts and programs, Prime Minister Rashid Karami announced in a statement broadcast by Beirut radio. No decision has yet been made to include the private information media in the system of unified newscasts, Minister of State for Southern Lebanon and Reconstruction Nabih Birri said in remarks broadcast by the radio.

Israel

Objections to Missile Sale — Israel informed the United States that it objects "in principle" to Stinger missiles being supplied to Saudi Arabia, Jerusalem radio reported. Israel's renewed opposition to the missile sale came after the U.S. Administration informed Israel of its intention to conclude the deal and requested that Israel "show understanding" of the move in light of the sensitive situation in the Gulf, according to the radio.

Jewish Underground — Two more suspects in the Jewish underground were charged by the state attorney's office, including a major from the Judaea and Samaria military administration, Jerusalem radio disclosed. Meanwhile, after being released on bail, Rabbi Moshe Levinger blamed government "inaction" for "all the latest events," IDF Radio reported.

Syria

Vice President Rif'at al-Asad will visit the Soviet Union at the end of May, Damascus radio and TASS disclosed.

Defense Minister Mustafa Talas highlighted Soviet support for Syria in an interview with Madrid's *EL PAIS*, asserting that plans exist for two Soviet airborne divisions to move to Damascus within 8 hours in the event of a new conflict between Syria and Israel. Talas also stated that all the arms in Syria are under his orders, including the SA-5 missiles.

PLO Affairs

Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, speaking at a press conference in Tunis reported by KUNA, criticized Syria's "negative" stance toward relations with Fatah and reaffirmed Fatah's rejection of Syrian attempts to force Yasir 'Arafat's dismissal from the PLO and Fatah leadership because this constitutes interference in PLO internal affairs. Khalaf said his recent talks with Soviet officials were important because PLO-Soviet relations had become "tepid" after 'Arafat's visit to Cairo. Soviet officials showed "complete understanding" for Fatah's stand on PLO unity and the need for a PNC meeting, Khalaf said, and promised to support the national unity dialogue within the PLO.

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'Arafat Comments on Talks With ICO's Chatti

JN241924 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] arrived in Abu Dhabi from Jidda today within his tour of a number of the region's countries. Our correspondent said that Brother Abu 'Ammar will hold talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the latest developments in the situation in the Gulf and the latest developments in the Palestinian issue. Prior to his departure from Saudi Arabia, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that he had agreed with ICO Secretary General Habib Chatti on holding a preliminary meeting on Saturday at the ambassadorial level of the Islamic peace committee, which is commissioned to resolve the Iraq-Iran conflict. In a press statement, Brother Abu 'Ammar said that this preliminary meeting will be followed by an urgent meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee at the summit level in order to elect a new chairman for the committee following the death of the former chairman, Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure, with the aim of continuing the committee's endeavors to end the Iraq-Iran war.

Brother Abu 'Ammar explained that he discussed several issues with Chatti, foremost of which were the grave situation and important developments in the Iraq-Iran war [words indistinct] attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers, as well as the continuation of the war, which has escalated to a degree that threatens the entire region. Brother Abu 'Ammar said that he also discussed with Chatti the results of his recent talks with a number of Islamic leaders, particularly Bangladesh President Mohammad Hussain Ershad and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf. He said that these talks focused on holding an emergency meeting of the Islamic Good Offices Committee to end the Iraq-Iran war and the progress of the Jerusalem committee's work, particularly with regard to the implementation of the resolutions of the committee's emergency session in Fes last month. They also discussed ways of following up these resolutions with regard to the possibility of transferring U.S. and other embassies to occupied Jerusalem, dangers threatening the Al-Aqsa Mosque, and the Judaization conspiracies against Jerusalem.

Salah Khalaf Blames Syria for Dialogue Failure

LD242032 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1855 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 24 May (KUNA) — A high-ranking Palestinian official in the Fatah movement has blamed Syria for the failure of the Palestinian-Syrian dialogue and reiterated the movement's readiness to normalize relations with Damascus "on one basic condition: that these relations should not be at the expense of our independent national decision making." The official, Fatah Central Committee member Salah Khalaf, said this at a press conference he held here this afternoon. He said: "We have exerted great efforts for the sake of normalization of relations with Syria and we are still ready to do so, but on one basic condition: that these relations should not be at the expense of our independent national decision making."

"When the permanent secretary of the Algerian FLN party, Cherif Messaidia, went to Damascus on 16 May where he met the Syrian vice president, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar'," Salah Khalaf added, "we sent with him the seven points that were agreed upon during the first meeting of the Palestine resistance detachments held in Algiers which dealt with the nature of the relations with Syria."

Salah Khalaf said that the Syrian officials informed Messaidia and members of his delegation that "they support the continuation of the Algiers dialogue. They also said that when the participants in the dialogue reach an agreement, then we will be prepared to have a dialogue with the Fatah Central Comittee." "Naturally," Khalaf said, "we considered such a reply as a negative one. Yet, we did not close the door on our part. We hope this wish is not unilateral." He added: "We heard that Syria put one condition for receiving the Central Committee, namely, that any Central Committee which attacks Brother Yasir 'Arafat will be received in Damascus. But we reject this, if it is true in part and whole. We do not permit any quarter to force us to dismiss or drop 'Arafat or anyone else for that matter, because this would be tantamount to interference in our internal affairs. Mr Khalaf confirmed that Soviet officials have stressed to the Fatah Central Committee delegation, which visited Moscow recently, that they are "optimistic about the results of the mediations which are carried out by the Soviet leadership and other sides with the Syrian leadership to establish a dialogue with Fatah."

The member of the Fatah Central Committee admitted that "the importance of the Moscow visit was that it came after Palestinian-Soviet relations became tepid to some extent. This was because the Soviet Union could not understand some of our political moves and the nature of these moves, or whether they represented a new political course, especially the visit which Brother Yasir 'Arafat made to Cairo." Mr Khalaf said: "The Soviets showed complete understanding for the Fatah stance concerning PLO unity and the need for holding the forthcoming PNC session. They promised to exert efforts with the Palestinian detachments with whom they have good relations in order to make the national unity dialogue succeed and to quicken its completion."

Replying to a question from KUNA, Mr Khalaf denied that these words of his are an indication that the past round of the Palestinian-Palestinian dialogue, which took place recently in Algiers between Fatah, DFLP, PFLP, PLF, and the Palestinian Communist Party, failed.

He said: "The past round of the Palestinian unity negotiations was very successful because the conferees reached written agreements about issues they investigated, including, for instance, relationswith Jordan, the situation in the Lebanese arena, political issues concerning the Reagan initiative and the Camp David Accords, and the commitment to the stage-by-stage political program of the PLO. They also agreed that all the new issues which might occur in the Palestinian arena should be presented to the PNC."

With regard to the tension between Tunisia and Libya, Salah Khalaf said that the "Fatah Central Committee delegation has asked the Soviet officials to intercede with Libya to put an end to the tension,for fear that it might develop into a regional Arab

war which would embroil the Arabs in new labyrinths which they desperately need to avoid."

Khalaf affirmed that the Palestine and Soviet delegations agreed during their recent meeting in Moscow "to consider the Egyptian president, Husni Mubarak, to be unlike his predecessor, Anwar as-Sadat."

He added: "In the past, we tried to utter abuse against Camp David. But could that be the way to bring Egypt back to the Arab fold? Can the provisions of Camp David be abolished in one blow? We believe that the issue must be discussed in a scientific manner. We must study the positive attitudes that began to emerge in the Egyptian policy under President Husni Mubarak. They are attitudes opposed to Camp David. Does not the boycott of Husni Mubarak's regime mean a boycott of the Egyptian people?" he asked.

Answering another question, he "expressed Fatah's reproach of the Moroccan authorities over the manner used to normalize relations between Morocco and Israel, particularly as none of the delegations that attended the Jewish conference held recently in Morocco, be they delegations that came from Israel or from anywhere else, had brought ideas other than Zionist ideas about rights of Palestinians." He added: "The Moroccan Government has welcomed them without asking them to say one good word about the rights of the Palestinians, at a time when some of them falsely said that religious rites have never been respected in occupied Palestine as they are respected now under the Israeli occupation." He said:"Undoubtedly all know the falsehood of these allegations which are belied by the racial, sectarian, arbitrary practices of the Israeli invaders, in contradiction to religious tolerance the Arabs showed during their rule of their homeland Palestine for over 100 years." Salah Khalaf reiterated that neither Fatah nor the PLO had anything to do with the Jewish conference.

Palestinian Mayor on Internal Situation, Polls

PM231725 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 19 May 84 p 7

[Interview with Muhammad Milhim, expelled mayor of Halhul, by 'Abd al-Bari 'Atwan in London "while he was attending Arab League political rally on anniversary of usurpation of Palestine"]

[Excerpts] ['Atwan] On the basis of your observation of the situation in the occupied territories, what is the latest about those who are standing fast, the fund for aiding steadfastness, and Israeli repressive actions to break this steadfastness?

[Milhim] The situation in the occupied Arab territories has become humanly intolerable, not only with regard to the question of settlement and the Israeli repressive actions against our people there, but also with regard to the general conditions under which the Palestinian Arab citizens are living.

On a level of living conditions, the occupation authorities resort to a policy of starvation against the Arabs. Job opportunities, which are the means of livelihood, have become very scarce. Even workers who used to find work in Zionist establishments, factories, and farms can no longer find jobs, and thousands of workers have joined the ranks of the unemployed.

The responsible Arab quarters are supposed to take steps to create economic conditions to absorb these workers, but the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee which is supposed to carry out this task has been unable to do anything, the reason being the lack of funds, because most of the Arab countries that are supposed to send funds to this committee have stopped meeting their obligations. This Arab failure has coincided with Zionist pressure, so Arab citizens have found themselves between the jaws of a pincer. Of course, attempts are being made to survive in these sad conditions — people are turning to the land to farm it or looking for work in existing Arab establishments in occupied territories. But the major establishments and municipalities that could employ workers, such as the municipalities of Nablus, Ramallah, Hebron, and others, have been managed by Zionist officers since their councils have been dissolved. These officers do not welcome young men looking for jobs. As for the small municipalities, they have no material resources and have stopped receiving aid funds.

In a small town like Halhul, according to what people from there have told me, there are about 115 families facing total starvation. This is a large number in a small town with no more than 15,000 inhabitants.

There remains work in agriculture as a means of overcoming this economic and financial crisis, but Israeli authorities have not left this sector alone. Not only do they confiscate agricultural land for settlement building, but they also impose restrictions on the marketing of products abroad.

Some of the Arab countries have failed to find a solution to this problem, as some restrictions are still imposed on agricultural products arriving from the occupied territories. The ostensible reason for this is the fear of Israeli products infiltrating across the bridges. But there are many ways of establishing the identity of goods and products, given the sincere will to do so. If the Arabs allocated 25 million Jordanian dinars annually in grants to absorb products from the occupied territories, this would be a great help for the citizens and their steadfastness. It is not essential that these products be consumed — they could be burned if they could not be consumed. What matters is to ensure that farmers receive the price of their produce to enable them to stay on the land, survive, and find a livelihood for themselves and their children. This could also remove the excuse which Jewish authorities sometimes resort to in order to seize the land, namely that the land is not in agricultural use.

It is true that Israel is planning to swallow up the land, but it is also true that there is no Arab planning to counter it so as to alleviate this danger, if not remove it completely. Although the funds that the joint committee used to pay were small, even these small funds have stopped completely.

['Atwan] Israeli authorities allege that they are waging a campaign to stop Jewish terror against Arabs in the occupied territories. What is the reason behind this announcement and how serious it is?

[Milhim] The activities of Jewish terrorist groups have not stopped and will not stop, because in the first place they are financed and prompted by the Israeli Government itself, since this terror is the essence of the Israeli policy to evict Arabs and harass them. The talk of chasing and arresting Jewish terrorists is merely cheap propaganda aimed at absorbing world anger against Israel and showing that the Arabs alone are the terrorists. The fact is that Jewish terrorists have not been brought to trial. Even those who have been tried have been released the following day. Others have been acquitted on the pretext that they were defending themselves.

What is happening now is play acting. Have you heard of the demolition of a Jewish terrorist's house because he killed an Arab? An Arab child throwing stones at a Jewish vehicle makes his parents liable to imprisonment and their house liable to demolition. The punishment for a Jewish settler who kills an Arab or blows up an Arab mayor is to enjoy living in a luxurious apartment for a few days, after which he is released.

['Atwan] Israeli elections are approaching and some quarters are hoping that a Labor government will come to power, because the Labor Party could be more moderate and therefore accept a peaceful settlement. How do you visualize the outcome of these elections and their effect on the future of the occupied territories?

[Milhim] We in the Arab area must take an interest in Israeli elections whatever their outcome and regardless of the identity of the winners. We must follow and observe the activities of our enemy. The mistake that we Arabs make is that some of us do not analyze or follow what is going on inside the Israeli entity with regard to the coming elections.

I believe that we should have a role in what is going on inside Israel at present. There are 2 million Arabs living under occupation, of whom 720,000 have the right to vote. In addition, we should not deny the fact that the factors of peace and war in the area depend on the outcome of the Israeli elections, as well as on the Arab and international situations. It is important to know who is going to rule Israel so that we can shape our strategy in the light of it. If we are ignorant of what is taking place in the enemy ranks, this will be a disaster.

It is wrong to pin hopes on the Labor Party, for we know this party more than others. This party ruled Israel from its inception until 1977, that is, for approximately 30 years. The attitudes of the party leaders toward the questions of peace, war, and settlement building are known. But it is not unlikely that this party, which condemns [Israel's] presence in Lebanon and shows a readiness to concede some land in return for peace, is ready to make a peace initiative. But the question is which peace initiative this party will offer. Is it the Reagan initiative, the Fes resolutions, the European initiative contained in the Venice declaration, or the Soviet initiative?

As a Palestinian, I believe that if there is a peace initiative by a Labor government, then this will be a good thing. I am not against the existence in Israel of a government that recognizes the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. But I am not optimistic and this lack of optimism is due to experience of the attitudes of former Israeli governments, though I hope I am wrong in this.

['Atwan] It was suggested that the Arabs play an active role in the Israeli elections in an attempt to influence their results. How do you visualize this role?

[Milhim] It has been noted that Arab bodies and particularly Palestinian bodies have not been making a serious effort to influence the course of Israeli elections in order to serve Arab interests. For example, there is in Israel a peace camp which demands the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination. However small or big this camp is, it should be encouraged. There is a resolution by the PNC which calls for this. What happened to this resolution was that it remained only a resolution.

There are some 700,000 Arabs who have the right to vote. This represents one-fifth of the Israeli population. Therefore, those people should be encouraged to exercise their electoral right and create an effective electoral bloc that would serve Arab interests and join forces with political groups that demand the recognition of our rights. Rather than leaving these votes dispersed, they should be coordinated with the votes of Jews who recognize our rights and the legitimacy of PLO representation. Palestinian votes in Jerusalem and in the territories occupied after 1948 could obtain 12 seats at least. These seats would influence the formation of governments. I demand the formation of an emergency body by the PLO and the Arab League with the task of following the Israeli elections and drawing up a strategy to benefit from them. The task of this body should be to analyze results of the Israeli elections and the Israeli forces and monitor their movements.

Resistance Captures 2 Israelis in South Lebanon

JN241800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Men of the Palestinian national Lebanese joint resistance have captured two Zionist occupation soldiers as part of the continued daring resistance operations against the soldiers and positions of the Zionist forces that occupy southern Lebanon. The Palestinian national Lebanese joint resistance ambushed a Zionist infantry patrol near the town of Az-Zahrani in southern Lebanon. The men of the resistance engaged the Zionist patrol, inflicting grave losses on it and managing to capture two members of the patrol. They withdrew with them safely to base. The Zionist forces of invasion hurried to reinforce their strength in the area, cordoned it off, and began an extensive, but futile, search for the men of the resistance.

Israeli Officer 'Seriously' Wounded in Jerusalem

JN241907 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1618 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] One of our revolutionaries operating inside occupied land has seriously wounded a Zionist military officer in a machine gun attack in occupied Jerusalem. Immediately after the successful attack, occupation forces cordoned off the area and began an extensive search for the perpetrator of the attack, who withdrew safely to base.

Oil Shipments From Khark Island Reportedly Stop

JN251156 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1115 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 25 May (INA) — Informed sources that are close to OPEC have stated that the oil transport activities in the Iranian Khark Island have virtually stopped following Iraq's recent strikes on the oil tankers and the ships that were intending transport oil from the island. In a statement to the INA correspondent today, these sources said that the past 24 hours have shown that the movements to and from the island have proved a complete failure. The sources further said that Iraq's destruction of two oil tankers near Khark Island yesterday and the destruction of another six ships or tankers, which were heading toward the Iranian port of Khark, have led to a halt to navigation particularly to and from the island.

The sources said in conclusion that due to the Iraqi blockade, Iran is now offering its oil at tempting prices that are unprecedented in the oil market in an attempt to encourage international transport companies to ship Iranian oil. However, these companies have rejected these offers because of the risk involved.

INA: OPEC Sources on Oil Shortage in Syria

JN251120 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1040 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Vienna, 25 May (INA) — OPEC sources have disclosed that Syria has resorted to its reserve oil, allocated for emergencies, to face the local need for oil products in the wake of the stoppage of the Iranian oil supply to Syria as a result of the Iraqi siege.

These sources told INA today that Syria's reserve is enough for a 3-week period only. This has made the Syrian regime ask for help from a number of parties including the Arab Gulf states in order to ensure its oil needs.

The sources clarified that the stoppage of oil to Syria and the semi-paralyzed state from which the three Syrian oil refineries are suffering have led to an increase in the prices of oil products and made the citizens store as much oil products as they can because of the prevalence of the black market prices of oil products.

The same sources asserted that the Iraqi siege on Khark Island has not only affected the Iranian economy, but also Iran's allies including the Syrian regime.

The OPEC sources connected 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam's visit to Tehran with the stoppage of the Iranian oil supply to Syria.

EEC Oil Imports From Mideast Drop in 1983

GF231859 Manama WAKH in English 1640 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Manama, 23 May (WAKH) — The oil imports of the European Common Market countries from the Middle East have sharply decreased in 1983. The imports fell to 112.8 million tonnes, that is over 30 percent less than the previous year according to the monthly report of the Bahrain-based United Gulf Bank.

The report said that Saudi Arabia was the first country affected. The Saudi exports fell by almost half. The figure reached 97 million tonnes in 1982 and then it fell to 48.6 in 1983.

The UAE was also affected. Its exports to the same countries were 11 percent less in 1983 corresponding with 1982.

The only two countries that increased their exports were Kuwait and Iraq, the report said.

Kuwait exported 7.6 million tonnes in 1983. This figure indicated a slight increase over the export figures of the previous year.

The report attributed the causes behind the fall of Mideast oil exports to the ten EEC countries purchasing their oil needs from the eastern bloc mainly the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union exported 39 million tonnes of oil to the Common Market countries in 1983, that is 15.8 percent more than the previous year.

The European countries have also depended on Nigerian oil to meet their needs. Nigeria exported about 28 million tonnes to these countries in 1983. This figure shows a 23.3 percent increase over the corresponding figure for the previous year.

GULF AFFAIRS

Nonaligned Find Draft on Tanker Attacks Too Strong

LD241959 Kuwait KUNA in English 1822 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 24 (KUNA) — Representatives of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) met with the nonaligned group Thursday to seek its support for a Security Council resolution condemning Iran for attacking oil tankers in the Arabian Gulf. The meeting followed the arrival early Thursday of Kuwaiti Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, who was scheduled to be the first speaker in the council debate Friday morning on the situation in the Gulf.

Prior to the meeting with the nonaligned group, Shaykh Sabah met with others members of the GCC, including Qatari Foreign Minister Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf al-Thani, the current chairman of the GCC, and the GCC secretary-general, 'Abdalla Ya'qub Bisharah.

The GCC-sponsored draft resolution is seeking "strong" condemnation of Iran for its "unjustified attacks on ships to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia" and demands that Iran stop interfering with shipping in the Gulf. In the event Iran ignores the order, the council would meet again to consider "effective measures" that would ensure freedom of navigation in the area in accordance with the UN Charter.

Non-aligned sources told KUNA many members found the language of the GCC draft too strong for them to support. In particular they objected to singling out Iran as the sole culprit in the Gulf, and would prefer the council to reaffirm the freedom of navigation as a matter of principle in the area, these sources said.

At least nine vessels have been damaged in the Gulf since April, reportedly by Iran and Iraq, not including two unconfirmed attacks by Iraq Thursday morning. On Thursday afternoon a Liberian tanker heading for Kuwait was also hit by a jet believed to be Iranian.

If the draft resolution is more mildly phrased and devoid of direct mention or criticism of Iraq, it could be adopted, several members of the 15-nation council said.

The GCC's UN bid has the backing of the 21-member Arab League, which on Sunday called Iran the aggressor in the Gulf. The Arab League's secretary-general, Chadli Klibi, will arrive here Friday for the council session.

Following the nonaligned meeting with the GCC representatives which lasted about 35 minutes, it was decided to resume discussion of the draft later in the day, but GCC members will not be present.

"We have been given the draft, and most of the members have contacted their governments for instructions," Shah Nawaz, the permanent representative of Pakistan, told KUNA.

The foreign minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifa ibn Salman al-Khalifa, is expcted here Tuesday to participate in the meeting, Abdalla Bisharah, the GCC secretary-general said.

Further on Draft Resolution

LD242226 Kuwait KUNA in English 1954 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] United Nations, May 24 (KUNA) — Following is the operative part of a draft resolution by the Gulf Cooperation Council seeking condemnation of Iran for its attacks on ships in the Arabian Gulf. The document is subject to change.

The Security Council,
1. Reaffirms the right of free navigation and commerce in international waters, including all sea lanes, navigable waterways, harbour works, terminals, offshore installations and all ports for shipping en route to and from ports of the littoral states that are not party to the hostilities;
2. Calls upon all states to respect the territorial integrity of the states that are not party to the hostilities;
3. Strongly condemns Iran for its unjustified attacks on ships en route to and from the ports of Kuwait and Saudi Arabia;
4. Demands that Iran should desist forthwith from interfering with and attacking ships en route to and from states that are not party to the hostilities;
5. Decides, in the event of further attacks on ships en route to and from ports of states that are not party to the hostilities, to meet again in order to consider effective measures that would ensure the freedom of navigation in the area, in accordance with United Nations Charter;
6. Requests the secretary-general to report on the progress of the implementation of this resolution;
7. Decides to remain seized on the matter.

BAHRAIN

AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ Lauds GCC Position on Gulf War

GF210855 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0710 GMT 21 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 21 May (WAKH) — The Bahraini newspaper *AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ* described the decision undertaken by the GCC countries to count on their air forces, naval forces, and air defenses in defending the freedom of navigation in the territorial waters as being the decisive element that will avert the expansion of the Gulf war and confined it to its current framework until Iran realizes the futility of its efforts and of continuing this war.

Commenting editorially today on the latest Iranian aggression against the Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers in the Gulf, the paper said that the decision confirmed that Gulf security is the responsibility of the Gulf countries. The paper added that this is not only a slogan, but it is something that will block interference by the superpowers, which could set unreasonable conditions on the pretext of preserving freedom of navigation, thereby increasing tension and escalating the dispute.

The paper expressed confidence in the capability of the GCC countries to drive away all the surrounding dangers and repulse

the foreign ambitions. The paper emphasized that if the GCC countries develop self-reliance and direct their capabilities and energies toward averting a repetition of aggression, the aggressors will be deprived of the opportunity to attain their goals.

The paper hailed the sagacious and decisive response of the GCC countries to this new challenge and pointed out this position confirms the coordination and close asscoiation of the GCC countries in times of danger. It said they have adopted the right path to prove their rights politically by raising this issue to the Arab League's ministerial council and to the UN Security Council, together with adopting all the adequate preparations and measures to preserve their rights militarily.

PLO's Yasir 'Arafat Arrives From Abu Dhabi

GF241719 Manama Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and an accompanying delegation arrived in the country this afternoon from Abu Dhabi on a visit to Bahrain in the framework of a tour in a number of the region countries. During the visit, he will hold talks dealing with the current developments in the Palestinian and the Arab arenas and the situation in the Gulf region. Upon arrival he was received at the airport by Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah, foreign affairs minister; Wafa Nabhan, director of the PLO office in Bahrain; and 'Abd ar-Rahman as-Suwayr, deputy director of the PLO office.

Kuwaiti Oil Minister Departs for Home

GF240659 Doha QNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Manama, 24 May (QNA) — Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, Kuwaiti oil affairs and finance minister [title as received] today left Manama for home after concluding a 1-day visit to the State of Bahrain, during which he met with senior Bahraini officials.

Paper Urges 'Radical Change' in Syrian Policies

GF241838 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 24 May 84 pp 1, 10

[Editorial]

[Excerpts] In order for positive results to be obtained from the latest Syrian move to contain the Gulf war, in order to exclude this move from the tactical framework which is designed to prevent the foreign superpowers from interferring, and in order to prevent the expansion of this war, there must be a radical change in the Syrian policy, which supports Iran's insistence on continuing this war — a war which all indications confirm is in favor of the enemies of the Arab nation.

We could welcome the latest Syrian effort, if we knew that it would not only deal with the war on tankers and if it was motivated by more than a mere desire to eliminate the prospects of foreign interference in the region. Syria can work in the direction of ending this war. This is very essential if we want to completely eliminate the possibility of foreign interference and protect the Gulf region countries from the consequences of the continuation of this war, from attacks on oil tankers, and from the consecutive escalation of tension and endangerment of navigation.

We hope the Syrian intercession with Iran will be the beginning of a radical change in the policy of Damascus toward this war. This policy has not been in accordance with the national views and it represents a sharp deviation from Syria's national positions in general. The sound Arab position can be represented by extricating Iraq from this war — not because it is incapable of demonstrating steadfastness, but because Palestine has precedence in martyrdom and in capabilities.

Briefs

Causeway Project 60 Percent Complete — Manama, 19 May (WAKH) — In a statement published in today's issue of the weekly Bahraini newspaper *AL-ADWA'*, Bahraini-Saudi causeway coordinator Ibrahim ibn 'Abdallah Al Khalifah said more than 60 percent of the causeway work has been completed and that this will make it possible for the Dutch company undertaking the causeway project to fulfill its promise of completing the installations before 16 December 1985. [Excerpt] [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0715 GMT 19 May 84 GF]

KUWAIT

Liberian-Registered Tanker Attacked Near Saudi Port

LD241619 Kuwait KUNA in English 1604 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, May 24 (KUNA) — A Liberian-registered tanker was attacked from the air as it was sailing near the Saudi Gulf oil terminal of Ra's Tannurah Thursday on its way to Kuwait, shipping sources said. The 30,000 ton *Chemical Venture* was struck by missiles at around 5:00 pm local time (14:00 GMT) but it was not clear what damage was sustained, the sources said. The vessel was apparently inside Saudi territorial waters at the time of the attack, close to where the Saudi supertanker *Yanbu Pride* was struck last week. The ship was apparently unladen at the time of the attack, as the sources said it was scheduled to arrive in Kuwait Thursday night to load up with a consignment of naptha destined for Japan.

Oil Corporation Confirms Hit

LD241755 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1709 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Kuwait, 24 May (KUNA) — A responsible source at the Kuwaiti Oil Corporation affirmed here this evening that an oil tanker registered in Liberia was hit by a missile fired from an unidentified plane off Ra's Tannurah port of Saudi Arabia. The source, which asked not to be named, told KUNA that the oil tanker, *Chemical Venture*, was due at Al-Ahmadi port later this evening. The source said that fire raged on the tanker according to information received by the Kuwait Oil Corporation and that the Saudi Navy was trying to save the tanker's crew and put out the fire.

Minister Begins UN Talks on Tanker Attacks

LD241447 Kuwait KUNA in English 1350 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] New York, May 24 (KUNA) — Kuwait's Deputy Premier, Foreign and Information Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad started earlier today consultations with UN executives and representatives of permanent members of the Security Council over the complaint lodged by the GCC member states against Iranian attacks against Arab tankers. The Council will start to discuss the issue Friday. Shaykh Sabah arrived here late last night from Tokyo to take part in the debate.

OMAN

Foreign Tankers Ordered Out of Omani Waters

JN251213 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1155 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] London, 25 May (INA) — The Omani authorities have warned foreign oil tankers and ships to leave Omani territorial waters within 24 hours for fear of an Iranian bombing of tankers and ships in the Gulf of Oman during the next few days. Informed sources in the British oil transportation market told INA today that the Omani Air Force has been placed on a state of alert in order to confront any Iranian planes that may violate Omani airspace. The sources said that the empty tankers and ships usually wait within the Omani territorial waters before departing for the Iranian ports to take oil. The sources said that this morning the oil tankers began to leave for the UAE ports of Al-Fujayrah and Khawr Fakkan.

Briefs

Two New Oil Wells Discovered — Two new oil wells have been discovered in Oman. The first is located in the northern part of the country while the other is in the southern part. The Omani paper *AL-WATAN* reported today that the two wells are named Mazun and (Hima). On the other hand, the Ministry of Petroleum and Minerals signed a production share agreement with the Swedish (Lendin) group of companies in order to explore oil in the western part of Musandam Province. A source at the ministry noted that the drilling process is going smoothly in 14 locations in the Al-Batinah region in the western part of Musandam Province. [Manama WAKH in Arabic 0950 GMT 22 May 84 GF]

QATAR

Foreign Minister Receives Envoys in Doha

GF211306 Doha QNA in Arabic 1150 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Doha, 21 May (QNA) — Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani, Qatari minister of state for foreign affairs and chairman of the current GCC ministerial council session, met with the ambassadors of the UN Security Council permanent member-states accredited to the State of Qatar. QNA has learned current developments in the region and decisions made by the GCC foreign ministers last Thursday on aggression against some Saudi and Kuwaiti ships were discussed at the meeting.

Amir Receives Kuwaiti Counterpart's Message

GF231904 Manama WAKH in English 1630 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpt] Doha, 23 May (WAKH) — The amir of Qatar H.H. Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received a verbal message from H.H. Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah the amir of Kuwait dealing with energy affairs between the two countries. The message was conveyed by the Kuwait Oil Affairs Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah during a meeting with the amir of Qatar today.

SAUDI ARABIA

Defense Official Denies Saudi Air Action

GF250457 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] An official source at the Ministry of Defense and Aviation has announced that Saudi Naval monitoring systems heard at 1650 yesterday, 24 May, a SOS call from a Liberian ship which was outside Saudi territorial waters near Al-Khafji in the Gulf. The Saudi ship *As-Siddiq* rushed to its assistance, and 31 of its crew were saved. They were immediately sent to the nearest hospitals in Saudi Arabia.

The source said the crewmen, who are all from Hong Kong, reported that the Liberian tanker was on its way from Japan to the Gulf to ship fuel. They said they saw an Iranian aircraft attack the tanker, hitting it with a missile which caused a fire and heavy damage. Concluding, the source said reports that the Liberian tanker was near a Saudi port and that Saudi fighter warplanes followed the aircraft which raided the tanker and forced it to flee are completely untrue.

Daily Raps Iran Over War Escalation

PM231554 Riyadh AL-JAZIRAH in Arabic 18 May 84 pp 3,30

[Editorial: "The Iranian Escalation of the Gulf War"]

[Excerpts] Iran's recent air attacks on tankers in the Arab Gulf constitutes a serious move toward a feverish and unprecedented escalation of Iran's 4-year-old war against Iraq. This proves beyond a shadow of doubt that the Iranian rulers, having despaired of scoring a decisive victory against Iraq in the battlefields, have fled from the battlefields in order to attack non-Iraqi civilian targets such as the two Kuwaiti oil tankers and the Saudi oil tanker 60 miles out of the Ra's Tannurah oil terminal.

The Iranian rulers, gripped by this devastating despair, obviously want to extend the war to the entire Gulf region in order to give certain superpowers which covet the region's abundant resources a justification for military intervention under the pretext of protecting their vital interests in the area.

The Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers are not military targets, have nothing to do with the Iraqi-Iranian war, do not carry Iraqi oil, and play no military or civilian role in the interest of Iraq at Iran's expense. This exposes the Iranian rulers' malevolence toward all

the Gulf states. They have this sick suspicion that the Arab Gulf states are not neutral between Iraq and Iran and are not qualified to play the part of mediator between the two Islamic countries which are both sisters to the Arab states in the Gulf and elsewhere.

The purpose of the Iranian attacks on oil tankers in the Gulf is to drag in certain superpowers which have already expressed willingness to intervene in the Gulf area.

Iran has gone too far in its reckless and aggressive war against Iraq and has exceeded all limits by attacking the oil tankers. This makes silence about Iran's foolish attitude a crime committed by anyone who is in a position to say or do something to restrain and deter Iran and to protect the Gulf region's security, peace, and stability.

The Gulf states are quite capable of defending themselves and their property and of deterring anyone who might contemplate aggression against them and their national and international interests. However, the magnitude of the recent Iranian escalation is such that the protection of international intersts and peace and security in this strategic area becomes an international responsibility falling on the shoulders of the entire international community represented by the United Nations and its Security Council because the international interests in the Gulf region are now gravely threatened by Iran.

The UN Security Council should convene at the request of one of the Gulf parties or on the initiative of the council's current chairman to urgently consider this serious and feverish Iranian escalation.

The Security Council is requested not merely to pass resolutions deploring and condemning these Iranian actions, but to adopt practical and decisive measures that would cut Iran down to its real size and prevent it from persisting in its stupid attitude. It is now clear that the Iranian rulers have no sense of responsibility inside Iran and abroad and that they are not worthy of power because they have abused it.

UAE

Zayid Receives 'Arafat; Developments Discussed

GF241410 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 1310 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Al-'Ayn, 24 May (WAM) — His Highness President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan has received at Al-Maqam Palace in the city of Al-'Ayn Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman. The meeting was attended by His Highness Shaykh Sultan ibn Zayid and Anis al-Khatib, PLO representative to the UAE. His highness the president held a meeting with Yasir 'Arafat. They discussed the latest developments in the Palestinian issue on the Arab and international levels, the efforts to unify the Palestinian ranks, and supporting the position in the Palestinian arena. The two sides also discussed means to ensure Arab and Islamic solidarity in addition to the situation in the Gulf region in light of the recent developments, the efforts designed to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, and settling the dispute peacefully between the two countries.

Trade, Economy Minister Leaves for Belgium Visit

GF190825 Doha QNA in Arabic 0755 GMT 19 May 84

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 19 May (WAKH) — Sayf al-Jarwan, UAE minister of trade and economy, left for Brussels today on a 4-day visit to Belgium which will be followed by a similar visit to Cyprus.

PDRY

Chairman Receives Iranian President's Message

GF241403 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and chairman of the Council of Ministers, today received a message from 'Ali Khamene'i, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on bilateral relations and the current situation in the region. The message was delivered by Hoseyn Kazim, deputy Iranian foreign affairs minister, during the secretary general's meeting with him at the secretariat of the presidium. The brother secretary general expressed our country's concern over the developments in the region is due to the continuation and the development of the Iraqi-Iranian war and the dangers which threaten its people due to the hostile imperialist moves under pretext of safeguarding the region's security. The meeting was attended by Brother Muhammad 'Ali 'Amayah, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and the Iranian ambassador in Aden.

Participation in Los Angeles Olympics Ruled Out

GF241944 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Yemeni Olympic Committee announced that the Yemeni anthletes will not participate in the 23d Olympics in Los Angeles. This came in a statement issued by the committee today, which pointed out that the Yemeni Olympic Committee has been assured that the committee organizing the Los Angeles Olympics is not capable of ending the repeated violations of the rules of the Olympic Charter and that it is incapable of protecting the athletes of the world, particularly the athletes of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The statement said that the Yemeni Olympic Committee has studied the statement of the Soviet national Olympic committee, which pointed out the absurdity of the participation of Soviet athletes in the Los Angeles Olympic games. The statement said that for a long time the Yemeni Olympic Committee has been observing the U.S. violations of the Olympic Charter and the fervently antagonistic campaign against the Soviet athletes and the athletes of other socialist and some developing countries. Also, the security measures for protecting the athletes of the world who are participating in the Los Angeles Olympics are not on a level which will ensure those athletes the effective participation in the Olympics without being subjected to danger. The statement pointed out that the United States used the Olympics in Los Angeles to activate its capitalist establishments by violat-

ing the bases of the Olympic Charter and turning the occasion into a means for achieving the most possible gains at the expense of the Olympic values — such as exploiting the flame for commercial purposes, which contradicts the principles of the international Olympic movement.

Briefs

Cooperation Protocol With Cuba — The 1984 scientific and technical cooperation protocol was signed by Cuba and the PDRY in Havana on 21 May. The protocol was signed by PDRY Installations Minister Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas and Cuban Industry Minister Jorge A. Fernandez Cuervo. During the signing ceremonies Al-'Attas praised the positive results of the meetings of the Yemeni-Cuban economic committee which began on 18 May. The protocol deals with the exchange of scientific and technical information and cooperation in the fields of agriculture, construction, fishery, public health, trade, education, and sports. [Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 22 May 84 GF]

YAR

DFLP's Hawatimah Makes Statement, Departs

GF241748 San'a' Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Brother Nayif Hawatimah, the secretary general of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] left San'a' today after concluding a visit to the YAR. During the visit he met with Brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic, commander in chief of the Armed forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, and discussed with him the current situations on the Arab and the Palestinian arenas. In a departure statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, Brother Hawatimah said that his profound and expanded talks with the brother president dealt with all the Palestinian internal situations and the Palestinian-Arab situations. Talks also focused on the current Arab situations in light of the developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Foreign Minister Returns From Tunis

GF230700 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Dr Ahmad al-Asbahi, foreign minister and secretary of the standing committee, returned to San'a' today after participating in the extraordinary meeting of the Arab League which convened in Tunis recently. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the brother foreign minister said: We participated in the Arab League council emergency session which was held in accordance with previous decisions taken during the council's 81th ordinary session last March. He added that during this session talks were held pertaining to two main issues, the first one concerns the summit conference and fixing the date of its meeting. In this regard the date of the conference was agreed upon and it will be held next November with a preliminary conference of the foreign ministers to convened in October.

The second issue concerns the Iranian attacks on Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers. A decision was made by the council denouncing the dangerous aggression and calling on the UN Security Council and the international community to take serious and clear stands which will curb the repetition of such aggressions and to what it might lead to by undermining the security and stability in the Gulf region.

The brother minister explained that the YAR delegation participated in the meetings of the committees which were formed by the conference of the Arab foreign ministers in Baghdad. Concluding, he said: That during the session's meeting, I met with a number of Arab foreign ministers and discussed with them relations between our country and each of these countries and means of strengthening and promoting these relations.

Delegation Returns From Algeria Visit

GF221950 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The delegation of Standing Committee and General People's Congress members, led by Ahmad ash-Shijni, minister of state for cabinet affairs and member of the Standing Committee, arrived in San'a' from Algeria today, after paying a visit of several days. During the visit, the delegation met with a number of Algerian officials representing various sectors of the FLN. In a statement to SABA' NEWS AGENCY, the minister said that the delegation's visit was successful and fruitful. He said that it was an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the Algeria's experience in the field of organization and development. He said that the Algerian officials expressed a readiness to cooperate in various fields and that a serious of exchange visits will be held between us and Algeria.

Briefs

New Under Secretary — YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih issued a decree today on the appointment of Qa'id Muhammad al-Hirwi as under secretary of the Ministry of Economy and Industry [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 24 May 84 GF]

Envoy to Romania — Brother 'Ali Qassim al-Mansur presented his credentials in Bucharest today to Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu as the YAR's nonresident extraordinary ambassador and plenipotentiary to Romania. [Text] [San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 21 May 84 GF]

Text of President Mubarak's Africa Day Message

NC241120 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0935 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 May (MENA) — The following is the text of President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's Africa Day message:

Your Excellencies, the ambassadors, dear guests, ladies and gentlemen: On this day — the day of militant Africa — we turn to our great continent with our hearts filled with hope. On this day 21 years ago, African will rallied in an historic and unforgettable spectacle. The African leaders met in Addis Ababa and proclaimed the birth of the African unity charter, which entrenched solidarity, cooperation, and unity among all the states of the African Continent, and which charted for this continent its path to a better tomorrow. Through this historic meeting, Africa smashed the artificial barriers set up among our peoples by colonialism. The struggle waged by the continent's people to surmount the colonialist legacy was no easy task, nor was the continent's struggle to rid itself of stumbling blocks and negativism over the past 2 decades any easier.

Our organization has encountered numerous obstacles and problems. It has also been subjected to numerous conspiracies, as well as to intrigue and interference. The OAU now suffers from weakness and it is threatened by the dangers of division. The time has come for the continent's peoples to take heed of the dismemberment, uncertainty, and loss that are in store for them. Africa will be unable to adhere to its principles and to realize its hopes if it opens the door to foreign interference, capitulates to the tempests of the cold war, and lets itself be drawn into international polarization.

The Arab Republic of Egypt views the OAU as the bastion that protects the continent's peoples, adopts their solidarity, and expresses their distinctive personality to the world. The Arab Republic of Egypt has always done its utmost to preserve the OAU and to neutralize all the negative factors that stand in its way.

From this premise — and in view of Egypt's belief that the OAU is a cherished hope which Africa has realized following long waiting and suffering — Egyptian diplomacy places its sight — in all its stances on the issues and problems facing the OAU — on a sublime goal and a sole objective. These are epitomized in preserving the OAU, safeguarding its cohesion, and confirming its entity as a symbol embodying Africa's will, and as an important tool of joint African action.

This Egyptian policy is epitomized in the attitudes that Egypt has taken toward the three issues that currently endanger peace on the African Continent. With regard to the Namibian problem, the Arab Republic of Egypt supports and fully contributes to joint African efforts aimed at achieving freedom and independence for the struggling Namibian people. Egypt's political stance is based on abiding by the need to implement Security Council Resolution No. 435, containing Namibia's independence plan. This plan is based on all parties stopping aggressive acts and on holding free and just elections.

Egypt repudiates all the delaying tactics of South Africa. Egypt contemplates with all hope the birth of an independent Namibian state under the leadership of SWAPO — the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people — within the free African family [of nations]. However, the obnoxious racist South African regime embodies the real danger posed to the future evolution and advancement of the African Continent's people. The racist South African Government still practices segregation and discrimination in the most hideous form known to mankind. The South African Government continues to throw in prison the heroes of freedom — the sons of the ANC. It continues to hold unjust trials and pass death sentences against those struggling for dignity and human rights.

While reaffirming its decisive stand and its continuous denunciation of racist practices in South Africa, Egypt considers the continued suffering of the African majority in South Africa under the yoke of hateful racism as a brand of shame on the forehead of our continent and a disgrace to the dignity of man in the 20th century. After the recent developments in the African south and under the circumstances of the new contractual relations between Mozambique and Angola on one hand and South Africa on the other, the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt stand, together with all peoples of the African Continent, most firmly and determinedly on the side of the principles of the African struggle in confronting the racist discrimination and fascist practices. Egypt will continue to strive by all means and methods for the victory of the national liberation will of the black majority in South Africa. It will extend every aid and support to the ANC, which is leading the armed struggle for liberating African dignity and safeguarding the rights of man in South Africa.

Egypt's stance on the Chadian problem — the second explosive problem in Africa today — is established on a firm basis summed up in supporting the legality in Chad. On the basis of this principle, Egypt is committed to supporting the Chadian president, who has received the OAU's recognition. Egypt favors the conclusion of a reconciliation among all conflicting Chadian groups and the settlement of the current crisis on the basis of national unity, respect for Chadian sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and Chad's liberation from all foreign forces occupying parts of its territory.

The third problem in Africa is the Saharan problem which is causing arguments and division inside the OAU. The Arab Republic of Egypt declares its neutral stand on this problem on the basis of its faith in the right of the peoples for self-determination and its adherence to the need to give top priority to the sublime African interests represented in the unity of the African rank and the desire to safeguard the OAU and keep it away from fragmentation and partisanship [at-tahazzub].

On this occasion, Egypt appeals to the parties concerned to enter into negotiations aimed at achieving a cease-fire in order to create the appropriate conditions for carrying out a just and peaceful referendum to determine the fate of the Saharan people without any administrative and military hindrances under OAU supervision. This is in keeping with Egypt's commitment to the OAU resolutions in this regard, particularly Resolution No 103 issued by the 18th African summit and Resolution No 104 issued by the 19th African summit.

Egypt looks forward very hopefully to the response to this appeal by the parties in the Saharan conflict, in order that understanding may outweigh the trends of discord and dispute so that good intentions may triumph and bonds of African fraternity may succeed in safeguarding the OAU from collapse. Egypt also hopes that the next few months will witness a positive move paving the way for the convocation of the projected 20th summit, at a time and place to be agreed upon by the majority of OAU member states, in order that it may become the African reconciliation summit which would lead the OAU to maturity and the stage during which the OAU will transcend the years of adolescence and the crises of growth.

Our duty — which is imposed on us by our responsibility, which our people are demanding from us, and which future generations would expect from us — is to maintain this solidarity and work with all our potential to transfer it into a real unity. A unity of work, of will, and of substance. The whole future of our continent depends on our determination to create an effective role for the OAU and to breathe life into OAU resolutions. We will be confronted by many difficulties and many sacrifices, but victory in this struggle will be for those who want survival — survival for our peoples, for our principles, for real freedom in all parts of Africa, and for social and economic development. This will uphold the humanity of the African citizen and confirm his rights.

Ladies and gentlemen: In celebrating Africa's day, the people of the Arab Republic of Egypt share the joy of the people of the African Continent over this great day. The Egyptian people pledge that they will remain loyal to this day, which is a symbol of self-confidence and ability to make progress and build for the future. May God's peace and mercy be with you.

Mubarak Congratulates Numayri on Anniversary

NC241159 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1049 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following telegram of congratulations to President Ja'far Numayri, president of the Democratic Republic of Sudan, on the celebration of the glorious May Revolution holiday: I am delighted to convey to Your Excellency my sincerest cordial congratulations on the occasion of the celebration of the glorious May Revolution holiday by our brothers in the south of the valley. This revolution is a landmark in the history of the struggle waged by our Arab nation's peoples to realize the hopes they pin on a free and dignified life. On this occasion, I take pleasure in confirming the depth of the brotherly and historical ties existing between the [two sections of the] people of the valley. With God's will and help, these ties will remain strong and firm, a solid shield protecting their procession toward integration and comprehensive unity.

Cherished brother: I give you my sincere greetings and best wishes for good health and happiness. I wish the fraternal Sudanese people all that is good, advancement, and progress. Please accept the expressions of my high regard and fraternal appreciation.

Mubarak Cables King Husayn on National Day

NC241156 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1051 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Cairo, 24 May (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has sent the following cable to Jordan's King Husayn on the occasion of his country's National Day: It gives me great pleasure to send Your Majesty the sincerest heartfelt greetings on the National Day of your sisterly country. I am pleased to express to you on this occasion our pride in the friendly and brotherly relations binding our two fraternal peoples, wishing these relations continued strength and prosperity for the common interests [of the two peoples] and for the interest of the problems of our Arab nation's peoples. With my sincerest greetings and best wishes of good health and happiness for Your Majesty, I wish your fraternal people continued progress and prosperity. With my brotherly respect and esteem.

Radio Monte Carlo Interviews Al-Baz on Gulf War

JN242103 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 24 May 84

[Huda Tawfiq dispatch from Cairo]

[Text] Dr Usamah al-Baz, director of the Egyptian President's Office for Political Affairs, has told our radio that even if discussions at the UN Security Council began on the basis of partially securing navigation in the Gulf, international efforts must resume — whether inside or outside the UN Security Council — in order to reach a formula for negotiations that the two sides will accept. Most probably, the dialogue will include all aspects of the problem. Al-Baz said: All efforts are aimed at the real objective, which is to attract Iran and Iraq into a dialogue at the UN Security Council. Al-Baz said that Egypt has supported Syrian efforts because they are in line with the efforts Egypt exerted when it announced the need for preventing foreign interference in the Gulf. We held the following dialogue with Dr Usamah Al-Baz — a dialogue that defines Egypt's stand toward the escalation of the situation in the Gulf.

[Begin recording] [Al-Baz] Egypt's objective— which is a pan-Arab objective that must be adopted by the Nonaligned group, the Islamic states, and the whole world— is to end the Iraq-Iran war. It is impossible for the issue of protecting navigation and tankers sailing between the Gulf ports, particularly Saudi and Kuwaiti ports, to be more important than hundreds of thousands of people on the Iraqi and Iranian sides who have been killed or more important than wasting tens of billions of dollars per year. Moreover, this this issue cannot be more important than the treats to the region posed by internationalizing the conflict and involving superpowers in the conflict.

[Tawfiq] In light of contacts with Iraq, what is Iraq's stand now?

[Al-Baz] Iraq, as we know, wants to end the war because it believes that neither of the two countries will gain any benefit from the continuation of combat operations and the escalation of the War, whether through escalation of the fighting, the number of troops involved, and the kind of weapons, or regarding geographical escalation represented by expanding the area of

operations. We hope that eventually this will be the Iranian stand because we believe that current developments do not serve the Iranian people, but on the contrary, will harm their interests. We also believe that these developments do not serve the Iranian revolution itself.

[Tawfiq] Do you believe that Syrian mediation is a good step?

[Al-Baz] If there is Syrian mediation in this meaning, we hope that this mediation will succeed. At any rate, we hope that fraternal Syria's efforts with Iran will succeed because eventually these efforts are in line with the efforts that we exerting. If the objective of the Syrian action is to prevent the escalation of the military situation in order to facilitate reaching an agreement on ending the fighting, we completely support this action.

[Tawfiq] Through your consultations, there have been conflicting reports. [sentence as heard]

[Al-Baz] We believe the situation is not clear, because it seems that the United States does not know the limits of the action that is required of it. We must not forget that the U.S. Administration does not welcome any involvement in any international problem that requires the participation of U.S. forces. It seems that the United States cannot participate with ground forces. However, one can imagine that the United States may participate either by naval operations or with limited air activities. What we can say is that we against any foreign interference in this war because we believe that foreign interference will stir up reactions and aggravate the dispute. The internationalization of the dispute will not facilitate its settlement. On the contrary, it will complicate its settlement. Our objective is to facilitate the solution of this dispute and not to expand the zone of operations or have the big powers become involved in the dispute.

[Tawfiq] Let us suppose that the two superpowers will support the general discussion for ending the war [words indistinct]

[Al-Baz] One cannot predict what stand countries that are not directly concerned with the dispute, particularly the two superpowers, will adopt because they have strategic interests in all parts of the world. All this depends on the concept of the situation each of the two superpowers has. Do they believe that its prolongation will be in their interest or not? Do they believe that it would be better to keep the situation exacerbated? There are considerations having to do with the sale of weapons and other considerations connected to the political systems in these countries. We do not base our stands on what big powers want to achieve but on the capability of the nonaligned countries which constitute more that two-thirds of the world's countries. If we manage to adopt a strong and effective stand, then we can have some influence, irrespective of the stands of certain countries because two-thirds of the world will be supporting us. [end recording]

Muhyi ad-Din on Tabah, Jordanian-PLO Dialogue

NC250518 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2215 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Qalyub, 24 May (MENA) — Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din, prime minister and NDP secretary general, has affirmed that Tabah is Egyptian territory and that Egypt will never relinquish it. He said talks are currently taking place to fix a date for the convocation — in a place other than Jerusalem — of the Egyptian-Israeli committee that had been formed to solve this problem.

In an address he delivered at a popular rally organized by the NDP in Qalyub tonight, Dr Muhyi ad-Din referred to the Jordanian-Palestinian dialogue constitutes a new step on the course to peace. He said the decisive steaps for solving this question will be taken after the U.S. elections. Dr Muhyi ad-Din emphasized that President Husni Mubarak is daily following the escalation of the Iraq-Iran war.

Italian 'Warships' Arrive on 4-day Visit

NC241153 Cairo MENA in English 1050 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Alexandria, May 24 (MENA) — Four Italian warships arrived here today for a four-day cordial visit. In addition to the flagship *Intrepid* ,the ships are a destroyer, a frigate, and a supply ship.

Six Enemy Naval Targets Destroyed 25 May

JN250714 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 0657 GMT 25 May 84

[Unscheduled announcement]

[Text] A military spokesman has stated the following:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And to send against you a heavy gale to drown you because of your ingratitude. [Koranic verse]

This morning, an enemy convoy comprising a number of naval targets was discovered in the Khowr-e Musa area, in the northeastern part of the Arab Gulf. Our brave naval forces and their daring Air Force confronted the convoy, surprised them, and dealt them violent, destructive blows. Six naval targets were hit and destroyed. Our forward observation posts heard the sound of the explosions and saw the flames rising from them. All of our naval units and planes returned to their bases safely and triumphantly, praise be to God.

Thus, our heroic naval armed forces and the pilots of our daring planes have added new victories to the great triumphs of our people and Armed Forces. Our naval and air forces are affirming their determination and insistence on continuing to tighten the blockade on all the Iranian ports and coasts in the Arab Gulf and to strike and destroy any naval targets that attempt to enter these ports. Success comes from God.

[Dated] 25 May 1984

Armed Forces Communique No 1,475 - 24 May

JN241653 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Communique No 1,475 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 24 May 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our valiant Armed Forces are continuing their courageous activities in the operational sectors and are pursuing their heroic confrontation of the spiteful aggressors. The results of the activities carried out yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. Implementing our previous warnings to tighten the siege around Khark Island and other Iranian seaports in the Arab Gulf area and to strike at any oil tanker in the prohibited area, our capable Air Force early this morning carried out a daring air attack against two large naval targets southeast of Khark Island. The two targets were accurately and effectively hit. Our planes returned safely and triumphantly to their bases after successfully accomplishing their task, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units opened artillery fire on a number of enemy soldiers opposite their positions in the operational sector east of the Tigris, killing five soldiers and wounding others.

3. A group of enemy soldiers was seen opposite our forward units' positions in the northern operational sector. Our units pounded them with various weapons, killing three soldiers and destroying one observation post.

4. One of our forward units opened fire with various weapons on an enemy concentration point opposite their positions in the operational sector east of Basra, killing three soldiers and wounding several others.

5. One was killed and others were wounded in the Maysan operational sector.

6. One was killed in the central operational sector.

7. Last night and today, the criminal and spiteful clique ruling in Tehran shelled Basra, Mandali, and (?Sirvan) with heavy artillery, killing two children, wounding five others, and damaging three shops in Basra, two houses in Mandali, and killing five children and wounding another in (?Sirvan).

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 24 May 1984.

President Addresses Ba'th Party Conference

JN241852 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1502 GMT 24 May 84

["Text" of speech by President Saddam Husayn at Ba'th Party Regional Conference on 24 May — location not specified — recorded]

[Excerpts] I would like to emphasize two important issues. The first is that of development, as it is the basis. Had it not been for this development, the war would not have lasted so long. From the beginning we viewed continued development in accordance with the general plan set by the command as a basic and necessary issue the importance of which is similar to defending Iraq in the forward trenches on the borders. Enemies will not gang up on a backward country, unable to perform its role of civilization, but on a developed country, like Iraq.

I would like to stress to you that development has continued as desired. The war has affected this development, but it has failed to check its major trends, although this was one of the main objectives of the forces that ganged up on Iraq. These major trends include developing scientific and technical knowhow based on real material capabilities. As I said, the war halted many projects and many activities, and it eliminated many financial capabilities. But at the same time, the war enabled the Iraqi individual to become more mature and more capable of discovering new fields and methods for better handling the economy and production.

The other issue is military capability. I tell you that the Iraqi Army is now stronger than it was at the beginning of the war. I cannot say that its strength has doubled or tripled because this would require a minute comparison of the various stages, not to mention the moral aspect that we cannot evaluate in figures. However, I can firmly say that your army is now far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war in terms of material potential, preparedness, and efficiency. The army's capabilities are now higher than during the recent battle it waged east of

Basra and east of the Tigris. The enthusiasm of the men has not decreased; it has increased.

The enemy believed that he could subdue Iraq by an economic siege after failing to defeat it on the battlefield. We must say here that the past year was a difficult year. It was not an ordinary year. However, we always proceed from the premise that our strength lies within ourselves and does not come from outside. Real strength stems from within ourselves and not from the circumstances surrounding the individual.

A year ago, we used to tell you that we would overcome these difficulties because we were confident that we would overcome them. However, they were serious difficulties. Now, they are behind us. Not all these difficulties are behind us, but some of them are. This does not mean that we must stop tightening the belts. On the contrary, we must continue with austerity measures so that we can evaluate the previous stage and the future one. The most important point is a psychological point. In practical terms, after March 1973 Iraq's financial capabilities increased. This increase lasted until 1982. The state or party organs were not accustomed a situation where they had to reassess all economic activities at once. This affected the psychological aspect, particularly since the media used to say that Iraq would be destroyed because its economic situation is bad. Thank God, this psychological aspect is also behind us and the way is clear. The way is clear but needs the same enthusiasm, and more attempts to economize on expenditures. It needs more work and more responsibility for upgrading creative and productive work in Iraq.

On the level of international policy, the situation is now better than before. Some international circles, while not friendly, had not proclaimed their hostility in the true sense of the word. These circles have become friends. Some quarters used to wager and now they have withdrawn their bets because it has become very clear that Iraq will not collapse, will remain upright, and will continue to go forward on the course of construction and confrontation of the aggression with increasing strength.

On the military and technical level, we are stronger than we were 1 year, 6 months, or 2 months ago. Our armament and technical capabilities are far greater than when we entered the war, including military hardware. The military hardware stockpiled in our depots is now much greater than what we had before. Six months ago, no one used to pay any attention to us. They were preoccupied with this or that matter. The United States carried out a landing operation — I do not know where. But now, an official from Africa leaves for somewhere in Europe and the joint statement they issue is on the Iraq-Iran war. Our siege of Khark Island is definite and our capabilities for carrying out this siege are real.

ATH-THAWRAH Views Arab Summit, Iraq-Iran War
JN241234 Baghdad ATH-THAWRAH in Arabic
22 May 84 p 3

["The Arab Summit: A Unified Position To End War"; by Muhammad Hijazi]

[Excerpts] The Arab foreign ministers held a 1-day emergency conference on 19 May and decided to hold the Arab summit conference in Saudi Arabia during the 3d week of November. It was also decided that the Arab foreign ministers should meet to discuss thesummit agenda 1 month before the summit.

The foreign ministers meeting came after the 13th Arab summit was postponed many times. The last date that was set for the conference was 31 March 1984 in Riyadh. This postponement reflects the unprecedented state of Arab impotence. Joint Arab action has been subjected to certain factors that enabled one or two Arab regimes to hamper the pan-Arab march, to the extent that the Syrian regime's information minister announced on the eve of the Arab foreign ministers' conference held to discuss a date for the summit that holding an Arab summit at this stage would only lead to disunity. At the same time, the Syrian officials raise a hue and cry about an imminent Zionist aggression against them.

The Arabs are incapable of sitting and talking together, despite the extremely complex international and regional circumstances; the dark period in which they live; the threats posed against them; and the aggressions against them in Lebanon, Iraq, the Gulf, and other areas.

No Arab regime or minority of Arab regimes has the right to hamper or prevent any Arab meeting of which the Arab majority approves. Therefore, one of the most important issues that will be discussed by the Arab foreign ministers and the summit will be amending the Arab League Charter, especially in view of the difficulties faced by the committee entrusted with making the amendment — particularly changes concerning the article on obtaining unanimity rather than a majority vote for any summit decision. It was decided that the Arab foreign ministers should look into this issue and find an acceptable solution.

Among the various issues listed on the agenda of the coming Arab summit, the issue of the Iraqi-Iranian war takes a leading position. The most important point is reaching a unified Arab position to end the Iraqi-Iranian war, because there will not be any effective international stand without a unified Arab position vis-a-vis the war.

In their recent meeting, the Arab foreign ministers discussed the results of the seven-member Arab committee entrusted with searching for the means to assist Iraq in facing the Iranian aggression, and the results of the committee's contacts with many world states to consider future Arab moves.

Obviously, the resolutions of the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference, which was held in Baghdad in March and in accordance with which the seven-member committee was formed, were the first Arab resolutions to openly condemn the Iranian aggression. The Arabs succeeded for the first time in showing a certain level of solidarity with Iraq in its confrontation with the Iranian enemy. This was represented by the formation of the seven-member committee, whose task is to raise the Arab solidarity with Iraq to its highest level, in the belief that a strong Arab stand with Iraq will end the war.

Iraq, which confronted the Iranian aggression not only to defend itself but to defend the Arab nation and its history, existence, and future, is deeply aware of the fact and has repeatedly asserted

that the evils of this war will not be confined solely to Iraq and Iran. The continuation of the war on such a large scale will expose the area to dangers that are greater than the present ones.

In view of these great dangers, serious steps must be taken to implement the Fes resolutions and to enhance the work of the seven-member committee. A unified Arab position must be taken to end the war so that the Arab masses will not lose what was left of their confidence in the Arab summits and so that pan-Arab ties will not become so weak that the Arab nation becomes incapable of facing its enemies who plot against its security and existence.

The correct awareness of the threats undoubtedly necessitates enhancing Arab moves both on the popular and official levels in order to mobilize the international and regional efforts to end this increasingly threatening war.

However, Arab capability must first of all be strengthened. Iraq's growing capability to defeat the Iranian aggressors, internal Iranian opposition created by these defeats, and the Iranian regime's irresponsiblestatements are all decisive factors in provoking and convincing many international and regional powers of the danger of playing with fire near a barrel of oil or being complacent about what is taking place in the most important area of the world.

Iraq's power is a power for all Arabs. Iraq's victory is a victory for the entire Arab nation. History will prove that this brave Iraqi position in confronting the aggression will change the face of this region for the better and will raise the Arab struggle and future to new heights.

While affirming its good intentions, Iraq does not mix its military preparedness with any peace formula. It is aware that escalating Iraq's deterrence is the main option for ending the war and bringing the Iranian aggressors back to their senses. The war of attrition which the enemies wanted to impose on Iraq has turned out to be a war of attrition for the Iranians and their resources. Iraq will continue to vehemently strike at the oil tankers or any other ships that try to enter the prohibited zone Iraq has declared around Khark Island and the port of Bushehr.

Iraq will tighten the blockade around these ports in order to prevent the Iranian rulers from financing their aggression against Iraq. This will uphold Iraq's right to equal treatment since the Iranian regime has prevented Iraq from exporting its oil through the Gulf and through Syrian territory — thanks to Iran's allies, the Syrian rulers.

It is no secret that Iraq's military, economic, political, and scientific power is increasing and that Iraq is militarily more powerful than at any previous time. We have enough modern weapons, some of which have not so far been used. We can deal the enemy more painful blows than we have done so far. For example, one such blow will be the destruction of the oil export installations at Khark Island. Certainly, we will act and will use all the weapons we have. We will direct our strikes at every place we can reach inside Iran, when we find it necessary to do so. As the victorious leader Saddam Husayn said: The Iraqis have no way but to fight.

Papers on Tightening Siege on Khark Island

JN250818 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0610 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — Two local papers assert that the discussions taking place within the Iranian leadership about the future of the war will only produce disappointment and failure for the Iranian aggressor.

In its editorial under the headline "We Will Tighten the Blockade Until the Tyrants Return to Sense," *ATH-THAWRAH* writes: Iraq is determined to continue the siege around Khark Island, the main artery for supplying Khomeyni's war machine with the means to continue its aggression. The paper asserts that this siege will not stop as long as the Iranian regime insists on its rash hostile policy.

The paper adds that as a result of the effective Iraqi blows, the Tehran regime is fumbling in its policies, is trying to save what is left of its potentials, and is carrying out reckless acts to show the Iranian people that this regime is still capable of continuing the war.

The paper concludes: The Iranian regime has reached a despicable position while Iraq remains capable, loved, and united.

Under the headline "Aggressive Iran Does Not Have a Future," *AL-JUMHURIYAH* writes: The Iranians are mistaken if they believe that their attacking of the Arab tankers will arouse fear in the region, and will force Iraq to lift the siege imposed on the Khark area. The paper says that the Iranians were mistaken in these calculations; they created rage and condemnation and they will reap more disappointment and bitterness.

The paper asserts that Iraq is determined to tighten the siege; it will not go back on its plans and policies whatsoever. Iraq will soon possess weapons which will increase its capability of tightening the siege and destroying Khark Island itself. Nothing will prevent Iraq from destroying the Iranian economy in the sea and on the land.

The paper concludes: It is impossible to coerce and exhaust Iraq even if the Iranians pay heavily for this.

INA Analysis on Syrian-Iranian Dilemma

JN241630 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0850 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 24 May (INA) — Observers believe that the Syrian attempt to break the blockade of Iranian oil is a new burden on the Syrian authorities as a result of their support for Iran in its war against Iraq.

Since Iraq tightened the siege around Khark Island and other Iranian ports and Iran began attacking Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers, the Syrian rulers have been trying to find a way out of the dilemma in which they placed themselves by taking the side of Iran in its war against Iraq, cutting off the flow of Iraqi oil across Syrian territory, offering Syrian military equipment and expertise to Iran throughout the past 44 months of the war. The Syrian rulers are meeting this dilemma with openly opportunistic behavior. As he arrived in Tehran, Syrian Vice President 'Abd

al-Halim Khaddam said that his government always stands beside Tehran and will continue to do so. He noted that his mission in Iran is to prevent the expansion of the war zone so that it will not include the Arab Gulf states.

Observers believe that Syria's objective at the current stage is to concentrate on guaranteeing Iranian financial and oil aid to Syria. Iran hastened to give reassurance in this matter when it announced — as Khaddam arrived in Tehran — that the Iranian Majlis agreed to grant Syria a gift of 5 million barrels of crude oil, to sell 5 million tons of oil at a price reduced by $2.5 [unit not specified] and to reschedule Syrian debts amounting to $493 million in the form of payments to be made more than a year from now.

Observers note that this financial deal between Syria and Iran, which is supposed to be effective immediately, will depend on the deteriorating situation in the Arab Gulf because of the continued Iraqi siege of the Iranian economy, and because the Arab Gulf states, especially Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, are convinced that Iran's aggression is not directed against Iraq alone, but also against all the states in the region.

This Iranian behavior toward most of the Arab Gulf states was reflected in the sedition and disturbances that Iran tried to create through its direct raids on the Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers.

Observers say that there is no evidence that Syria intends to put pressure on Iran to stop the war and enter negotiations with Iraq to achieve an honorable solution.

Observers add that any Syrian reassurances that Iran will not resume its attacks against the oil tankers of the Arab Gulf states will meet with ridicule. Iran ignored statements made by Syrian officials that their government would not agree with Iran on any step to invade Iraqi territory or any other Arab territories. Iran's steps to invade Iraq have always been met with Syrian and Libyan agreement and continuous material and moral support.

Observers believe that the Syrian rulers cannot convince Iran's rulers to stop endangering the stability of the Arab Gulf and peninsula. This is because the matter is closely linked to the war that Iran is waging against Iraq and to the well-known Iranian intentions in the entire region. In addition, Syria itself finds that its interests depend on the continuation of the war between Iraq and Iran, although the war must be confined to these two countries only. Observers say that the people in the Arab Gulf and peninsula believe that Syria and Iran are facing a dilemma, especially after Iraq determined to escalate the siege of Iran to prevent its aggressions against the Gulf states and the peninsula.

Observers believe that Iraq — which Syria and Iran prevent from exporting its oil by shutting off its pipeline across Syrian territory, destroying its only export port in the south and preventing Iraq's freedom of navigation — has become more determined than at any other time to deal strong blows to Iran. These blows will make the Iranian rulers resort to reason or force the Iranian people to revolt against their rulers — a suitable solution to deter Iran, to stop its aggression, and to foil its plans aimed at destroying security and stability in this vital part of the world.

Tariq 'Aziz Returns From Tokyo 25 May

JN250842 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0612 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Baghdad, 25 May (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Baghdad this morning after attending the Arab foreign ministers emergency conference which was held in Tunis recently, and after visiting Japan as a member of the delegation of the seven-member Arab committee entrusted with following up the Iraqi-Iranian war.

'Aziz told INA that the delegation held talks with the Japanese officials in order to inform them of the Arab viewpoint concerning the region's developments and the continuing Iranian aggression against the Arab Gulf states. 'Aziz pointed out that the delegation stressed the need for Japan to carry out its responsibilities vis-a-vis the region's security and stability because it has wide interests in this region and must, therefore, meet certain commitments.

Concluding his statement, 'Aziz said that the Japanese officials expressed great understanding of the Arab viewpoint.

Crown Prince Hasan Leaves for United Kingdom

JN241913 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Amman — His Highness Crown Prince Hasan left Amman for the United Kingdom this morning on an intensive working visit, during which he will deliver a lecture at the David Davis Institute in London on Jordan's prospects for achieving a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East guaranteeing Arab rights and the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. His highness will also be the principal speaker at the celebration of the Jordanian-British Society, which is presided over by his highness and the duke of Kent and aims at strengthening Jordanian-British relations. During his visit to the United Kingdom, Crown Prince Hasan is scheduled to meet with the archbish-op of Canterbury in order to discuss deepening Islamic-Christian relations. He will also meet with high-ranking British officials. The crown prince was seen off at Amman airport by the chief of the Royal Hashemite Court, the court minister, the chief chamberlain, and a number of high-ranking officials.

'Authoritative Source' on U.S. Weapons Decision

JN241901 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1723 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] An authoritative Jordanian source has stated that the postponement by the United States of the date when it will make its decision on providing Jordan with new weapons has not come as a surprise to Amman, which will obtain the weapons it needs, irrespective of their sources. Jordanian quarters believe that the postponement of this U.S. decision was motivated by electoral considerations.

Boycott of Costa Rica, El Salvador Urged

JN241259 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Amman — In a circular distributed to all government ministries, departments, and institutions, the Prime Ministry called for implementing the resolution the Jerusalem Committee made at its ninth session held in Fes on 19 April regarding the immediate severance of relations with Costa Rica and El Salvador, and for putting this resolution into effect in any situation that would necessitate dealing with these two states. The Jerusalem Committee resolution was an implementation of Islamic resolutions that urged all member states to sever economic, diplomatic, cultural, and other relations with any state that transfers its embassy to Jerusalem or recognizes Israel's annexation of Jerusalem as its capital. It is worth noting that Jordan essentially has no diplomatic relations with either Costa Rica or El Salvador.

Authorities Studying Measures on Traders

JN241904 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1720 GMT 24 May

[Text] A well informed source in Amman has stated that the Jordanian authorities are studying the possibility of trying in absentia West Bank inhabitants who leave the occupied territories through Israel's Ben Gurion Airport or by sea, thus avoiding crossing the bridges into Jordan. The source added that this measure aims to put pressure on those who deal with the Jewish state and obtain permits allowing them to leave Israel by air or sea so that they will not be arrested if they go to Jordan.

Karami Continues Discussions of South With Envoys

Soldatov Denounces Israeli Actions

NC241315 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1230 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami has received the ambassadors of the United States, the USSR, and Britain. He is due to meet later with the French and Chinese ambassadors. Following his meeting, the U.S. Ambassador, Reginald Bartholomew, said: We discussed the current situation. I have nothing to say. The British ambassador refused to make any statement.

Soviet Ambassador Aleksandr Soldatov reiterated his country's stand which calls for the withdrawal of the occupation forces from the south [of Lebanon]. Soldatov added: We want to assert that the Soviet Union believes it is necessary to implement the UN resolution on the Israeli forces' unconditional withdrawal from the Lebanese territories. He said: We believe that the issue [not further specified] propounded by Prime Minister Karami deserves all the attention. The Soviet Union strongly denounces Israel's inhuman actions in the Lebanese areas it is occupying. He expressed the Soviet Union's optimism, saying: We are optimistic about your struggle against the aggressor.

U.S. Proposes Direct Negotiations

NC250542 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0445 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami is scheduled to resume his contacts in Beirut with the ambassadors of the five great powers. He will meet with the French and PRC ambassadors. The prime minister met yesterday with the U.S., British, and Soviet ambassadors. During the meeting he briefed them on the situation in southern Lebanon and western Al-Biqa'. Karami is seeking the support of these countries.

It has been revealed that the U.S. ambassador reiterated U.S. support for Lebanon in its endeavors to achieve security arrangements in the south, but, according to the ambassador, such arrangements should be worked out through direct negotiations between Lebanon and Israel under the auspices of Washington. Prime Minister Karami, however, turned down this proposal, stressing that the present situation in Lebanon had been generated by the negotiations that resulted in the 17 May accord.

It has also been mentioned that the U.S. ambassador understands Karami's position, and that both agreed that Washington will go ahead with Israel concerning the security arrangements. The U.S. ambassador told Karami a U.S. envoy will visit the area to handle the issue of the security arrangements. Karami, on his part, told the U.S. ambassador that he will visit Damascus to find out Syrian views on the subject.

PRC Ambassador Announces Support

NC250932 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami received the PRC ambassador to Lebanon at 1100 in the Presidential Palace. The PRC ambassador said: I have met with Prime Minister Karami who explained to me the situation in south Lebanon. The ambassador denounced Israel's aggression and savage operations. He also announced his firm support for the Lebanese people and called for an unconditional Israeli withdrawal.

Committee Discusses Unification of Information

NC241257 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Within the framework of the efforts to unify official information, the ministerial committee entrusted by the Cabinet yesterday to discuss this subject met at Government House at noon today. The committee met under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Rashid Karami and in the presence of Information Minister Joseph Skaf and Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction. The meeting ended at 1415. Referring to his meeting with the ambassadors of the great powers and the question of the unification of official information, Prime Minister Karami said after the meeting:

[Begin recording] In light of the Israeli repressive and arbitrary actions and measures against our people in the south and the Al-Biqa', and in anticipation of completing the studies about security arrangements which we must work out and which will be unilateral Lebanese measures implemented by our military forces, particularly the Army, in order to bring about a total Israeli withdrawal from all these areas — and until this takes place, it is absolutely unacceptable to keep silent about these unacceptable actions. The public everywhere must know about these actions. We hope all the states will support us in our efforts to put an end to what is happening, which, as I said, is unacceptable from the humanitarian standpoint and from the standpoint of international laws, particularly the Geneva convention, which regulate the activities of occupation forces in order to safeguard the rights of the people of the occupied territories. For this reason, today I summoned the ambassadors of the five great powers. I met with some of them and talked about all these matters. I found understanding and cooperation on their part. I hope, from the humanitarian point of view, that each one of them will work in all the countries to stop what is happening in the south and the Al-Biqa'.

With regard to the unification of information, His Excellency Minister Joseph Skaf will assume his responsibilities at the Information Ministry tomorrow. He will activate the employees and the departments under him. A committee of employees will be set up to assist him with the task of standardizing newscasts and programs and with a study on everything that pertains to

television, in particular, and to radio and information in general. This study will be submitted to the Cabinet for approval. We all are aware of the important role information plays in public opinion. Thank you.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr Prime Minister, is there anything new on setting a date for the meeting of the Chamber of Deputies for a vote of confidence in the government?

[Karami] There is nothing new in this regard. We are awaiting a contact from the chamber speaker to set the date. [end recording]

Information Minister Joseph Skaf then said:

[Begin recording] The committee meeting was good. His excellency the prime minister will announce the results of the meeting. I will take over the Information Ministry from Minister Shaykhani. I want to tell him, if he is free tomorrow, that I will see him tomorrow. If he is not free, I will postpone this until Saturday or Monday.

[Unidentified reporter] What are the steps that have been decided regarding unifying the information media?

[Skaf] The information policy will be based on the Cabinet statement on which agreement has been reached, such as the liberation of the land, the unity of Lebanon, its establishments and people, Lebanon's sovereignty as well as equality and justice among all Lebanese [words indistinct].

[Reported] [words indistinct] same newscast and transmission [words indistinct]?

[Skaf] When I take over the ministry, I will summon the officials in charge and make them adhere to the agreement reached with [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Will the ministerial committee meet again?

[Skaf] If necessary, why not?

[Reporter] Will there be amendements to [words indistinct], will the new legislative decree be implemented, or will the old one remain valid?

[Skaf] [passage indistinct] [end recording]

Nabih Birri, minister of state for southern Lebanon and reconstruction, then said the following:

[Begin recording] The important thing is that the course of information be the same regarding the principles of the national unity government, particularly concerning liberation, reform, and [words indistinct]. We have agreed that there will be unified newscasts and that his excellency the information minister will take over the Information Ministry tomorrow. A committee will supervise the newscasts in all information media. This committee will be comprised of two directors general, Muhammad Shu'aytu and Dr George Halabi.

[Reporter] Will this (?include) the private information media?

[Birri] We have not yet made a decision regarding the private information media. God willing, we will do so at a later stage.

[Reporter] Regarding the security situation and reopening the crossing points, it seems there was an escalation in the security situation today in the Mar Mikha'il area.

[Birri] We do not want to divert the attention of the people. From experience, it is impossible to establish a security situation comfortable to everyone, including the national unity government, unless accord is reached on the Army issue, the security tool that helps the other security organs such as the Internal Security Forces, the public security forces, and others. The Army file has been opened, but so far the discussions are not over. Let us be frank with the people. This issue is the substance of all issues; it even affects information and everything. The security situation must be viewed from a unified outlook on the Army as well as from a unified idea of the Army [sentence as heard].

Regarding the information idea, the idea that we submitted yesterday is that there should be a higher committee to supvervise the Army issue and its reunification [words indistinct]. This idea, regrettably, was not accepted. I still uphold my views that this is the suitable solution at present.

[Reporter] What is new with regard to the issue of the kidnapped?

[Birri] This is an old issue that keeps coming up. It must be the subject of consideration, knowing that the subject was discussed and a proposal was approved by the Cabinet. However, I doubt that this proposal will be implemented unless there is sincerity and unless lists of the names of all kidnapped are submitted and this is followed by their immediate release by all the parties. [end recording]

Pierre Al-Jumayyil: No Cabinet Session on 26 May

NC241734 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in English 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Phalange leader Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil has just given a statement to the Voice of Lebanon in which he ruled out that any extraordinary Cabinet session will be held on Saturday, as reported by the press. Shaykh Pierre al-Jumayyil declared this evening that the issue of the Army was actually under study and he charged that what has been happening in Lebanon for the past 10 years has been triggered by the fact that parties refused to accept that the mission — or the prime mission — of the Army is unchangeable and it is to defend the nation internally and externally.

'Usayran Denies Existence of Security Plan

NC241805 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Defense Minister 'Adil 'Usayran has stated that before undertaking any change, development, or purge in the Army, it would be necessary to conduct a comprehensive study of the military establishment. Either the Army exists as a united force, or it does not exist at all. The defense minister denied some media

reports about the existence of a so-called security plan that calls for the deployment of an Army brigade in East Beirut acceptable to the leaders there, a brigade in West Beirut acceptable to the Muslims, and an airborne brigade along the contact lines. He said that such reports are unfounded. He also denied that a specific name has been mentioned for the post of Army commander.

Sham'un Leaves for Paris Visit 24 May

NC241354 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Camille Sham'un, minister of housing, cooperatives, and finance, left Beirut at noon today for Paris on a visit of several days during which he will meet with a number of French personalities.

Junblatt, Birri Interviewed on Current Situation

NC241030 Athens ELEVTHEROTIPIA in Greek 23 May 84 pp 22, 23

[By special correspondent Katerina Koletsi]

[Excerpts] Athens newspapers last week were declaring "Athens Is Beirut," and "Scenes From Lebanon in Stadhiou Street," in order to attract public interest and to play up the tragedy caused by the liquid gas bottle explosion. However, Athens is not Beirut, and Stadhiou Street was not reminiscent of Lebanon that day.

Following my 35-day visit to the Middle East (I was in Lebanon primarily), I will try to give the picture of this country which, from 1975 until today (despite the recent efforts of the Karami government), is suffering the hardships of war, a civil war, a war between poor and neglected people — whose majority are Muslims — and the wealthy, strong people who are in power and whose majority are Christian Maronites.

Almost 1 month has elapsed since the formation of the national unity government. The meetings of the council of ministers have not brought any results. The war continues, Israeli air raids against the Al-Biqa' valley are repeated, and in southern Lebanon Lebanese and Palestinians are confronted daily by Nazi Israel. I asked Walid Junblatt if this war is ever going to end.

[Junblatt] It is very difficult. There are two fronts, two worlds here, which are diametrically opposed to one another: There is a popular-democratic front on the one side, and a religious-fascist front of the Phalangists on the other. One must defeat the other. Geneva and Lausanne were mere intervals. It is very difficult for the current efforts by Prime Minister Rashid Karami, in which I am also participating together with Nabih Birri, to bear fruit. Besides, the roots of the civil war go back some decades, even to the 19th century I would say.

[Koletsi] How do you explain the turn in President Amin al-Jumayyil's policy? Could it be that he believes the Americans can no longer help him and this is why he has turned toward the Syrians?

[Junblatt] Al-Jumayyil is trying to gain time until the elections are held in Israel and the United States. One way or another, the present time is dead and so he is exploiting it as he sees fit. He is trying to make himself acceptable to the Syrians and to the other Arabs.

[Koletsi] How do you explain the fact that Syria gives equal support to the opposition forces and to Amin al-Jumayyil"

[Junblatt] Syria wants a united Arabic Lebanon and this is why it tries to mediate for an end to the war.

[Koletsi] How easy is it to forget your differences with Al-Jumayyil and sit at the same table with him?

[Junblatt] It is not easy at all. We cannot forget that Amin al-Jumayyil is responsible for all the bombings and destruction last September and February. We cannot forget that he and the Americans were fighting against us. The bombs from the *New Jersey* are still planted in our villages. We are merely trying not to deprive the people of any hope for peace.

[Koletsi] How much can the internal developments in Syria affect the Lebanese issue?

[Junblatt] Whether Hafiz al-Asad is president or a new person succeeds him, the elements in the area are so firm that no Syrian president can escape.

Birri: Southern Lebanon Comes First

[Koletsi] Mr Birri, do you have any confidence in Amin al-Jumayyil?

[Birri] No. I cannot trust the president unless I see concrete actions in favor of the Lebanese people, changes in the constitution, and specific efforts for the liberation of southern Lebanon from the Israelis. I can say, if you like, that I am in a state of waiting. I would like to feel that he is actually trying to change. If he really changes, not with words but with deeds, then I am prepared to accept him for the good of Lebanon.

[Koletsi] Do you believe that the Karami government will function?

[Birri] It is really a very good opportunity for the Lebanese issue. I would not like to say it, but it is the last chance for Lebanon; it is the only chance for the country to become united. Rashid Karami's presence as a prime minister is particularly a big victory for us, since Karami is also one of the opposition, one of us. The south, the part of Lebanon occupied by the Israelis, is the top issue in his program. This is something with which I absolutely agree because I believe that Beirut's security also depends on what happens in the south.

[Koletsi] Do you think that it is possible to remove the Israeli occupiers from the south?

[Birri] Of course, you Greeks have the Cyprus issue and you know how difficult it is. However the case is not identical. In south Lebanon the people fight the Israelis daily. One military opera-

tion succeeds another. Even women and children go out in the streets to stone the Israeli soldiers. These women and children are captured, tortured, and raped, but they never stop resisting. They refuse to accept occupation and fight with any means.

[Koletsi] How can the Karami government solve the Lebanese issue?

[Birri] When three basic goals are achieved: coordinated efforts to liberate southern Lebanon from the Israelis; reestablishment of the Lebanese Army on a national basis to guarantee the security of the Lebanese people and not allowing Amin al-Jumayyil to use this Army unilaterally against the opposition; last, and most important, structural changes in the social, economic, and political frameworks. All the Lebanese — irrespective of their religion — should have the right to live in freedom and enjoy the same rights as the Maronites.

[Koletsi] Do you think that the outcome of the Israeli and the U.S. elections could in some way influence the Lebanese issue?

[Birri] I will say this, so that you may see how things have changed in Lebanon. Today the people are taking up weapons and they are fighting. They are fighting the occupiers in southern Lebanon, who are depriving them of their right to live in one and the same country. This time things have changed. Until now even the president wanted to satisfy the interests of Israel. This is no longer the case. Let us also look at it from another aspect. What do the Israeli people want today? They want peace and they show it. Daily they speak up, protest, and ask for peace only. Before the Israeli and U.S. elections in October [as published] we have a great chance to struggle for the liberation of south Lebanon.

[Koletsi] Mr Birri, what are the main reasons for the civil dispute in Lebanon?

[Birri] Many people like to blame the foreigners who intervene in our domestic affairs. Others blame the Palestinian issue. I do not deny that 10 percent of the responsibility [for the dispute] concerns issues outside Lebanon. However, the main reason is that from 1943 until today we have not built a nation, a country. Perhaps we have established a ranch, a company, a trust, a multinational company, but not a nation.

My personal opinion is that the existence of so many religious communities should be blamed. Every religious community has become a nation within the Lebanese nation. The second reason is that this nation, this company, did not see the people as human beings. Here in Lebanon seven percent of the population enjoy everything while the remainder have nothing.

Whether you believe it or not, our country has only 10,000 square meters and the majority of people living in villages have no electricity, schools, hospitals. Thus the majority of the Lebanese in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the south, and around Beirut live under very miserable conditions. Do you know what these people did? They decided to attack those that oppressed them so much. They took up weapons and started to claim their rights. These are the main reasons for the Lebanese civil war.

[Koletsi] Do you believe that there is a possibility to establish a new nation? A nation of all Lebanese where no one community would oppress the other?

[Birri] Loo!., the only opportunity we have is in principle to try for a change in structure. But if you want me to say whether or not we will ever reach this goal to which you refer, I say no. It is very difficult. There are 17 communities in Lebanon. Seven of these communities are big, and all of them claim a big piece of the pie. It is very difficult to share this pie. For example we have Shi'ites, Sunnites, Maronites, Druzes, Catholics, Orthodox, and Armenians. What should be done, I think, is to accept all communities like Greece and Europe do. Every member of the community should be able to become whatever he wants, without the limits imposed by the Maronites. Oh! You are a Shi'ite, you cannot be a civil servant. You are a Maronite, certainly you can become chief of the army....

Karami, Birri Guards Clash; 6th Brigade Called

NC241625 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] This afternoon a clash occurred in the Al-Bastah quarter in front of the As-Sidani building on Al-Qassar Street between Prime Minister Karami's guards on the one hand and the guards of Ministers Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, while the three ministers were having lunch in Nabih as-Sidani's home. Amal Movement members intervened on the side of Junblatt's guards. The clash injured Karami's guard Mahmud Hashiyah and Internal Security Forces First Lieutenant Muhammad Qaddurah as well as two of Junblatt's guards. A member of the observers force, Major Nabil Makki, was hit in the shoulder by a bullet as he was passing in the area. He was taken to the American University Hospital. Gunmen spread out in the area, particularly in the Barbur and Al-Musaytibah quarters. Prime Minister Karami asked the 6th Brigade to send patrols to the area.

RFL Reports on Fighting in Beirut Areas

NC250855 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0845 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Clashes with various types of heavy-caliber machine guns are raging now on the Sodeco, Al-Barjawi, and Primo contact lines. The Lebanese Army positions are now coming under volleys of sniper fire from Ra's an-Nab' and Bisharah al-Khuri. Meanwhile, sniper fire is being directed from Al-'Amrusiyah toward Kafr Shima. In another development, tension is prevailing on the Al-Awza'i line caused by the appearance of Hezbollah gunmen and Amal Movement forces.

Israeli Raid Strikes PFLP-GC Base in Al-Biqa'

SAM Missiles Fired at Planes

NC241825 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1815 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in the Al-Biqa' said in his latest report a short while ago that the Israeli raid was directed at a PFLP-GC

base on a farm belonging to Jean Na'im in the Barr Ilyas plain, and not a Democratic Front base, as initially reported. The raid, which took place at 1910 today, inflicted a number of casualties. The number has not been determined precisely because of the security cordon imposed around the area. On the basis of the little information he was able to gather, our correspondent adds that the casualties were moved to a Palestinian Red Crescent hospital. According to other information, SAM missiles were fired at the Israeli planes from Syrian positions in 'Anjar.

2 Killed, 5 Wounded

NC241921 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Our correspondent in Al-Biqa' has reported that at 1910 today Israeli aircraft carried out a series of raids against a PFLP-GC position on Dayr Jannin road in Al-Biqa', about 5 km from Barr Ilyas. The successive Israeli raids lasted 6 minutes. According to initial reports by Lebanese security sources, two people were killed and five others were wounded as a result of these raids. The casualties were taken to hospital. The Syrian forces imposed a security cordon around the raided area. The attacking planes were met with antiaircraft fire.

Israeli Reinforcements Observed in Al-Biqa'

NC250629 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Israeli military movements and reinforcements have been observed on the confrontation line with the Syrian troops. Two Israeli helicopters overflew this line last night. The Israeli movements come in the wake of the Israeli air raid against the PFLP-GC's headquarters in Barr Ilyas. The raid left two people dead and five others wounded.

Syrians Tighten Siege of Palestinians in Al-Biqa'

NC250755 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 0745 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] In Al-Biqa', the Syrians are continuing to tighten their siege of the Palestinian positions in Barr Ilyas, which were the target of Israeli air strikes yesterday.

Palestinians Arrive in Al-Biqa' From Tripoli

NC241921 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] In the past few hours Palestinian reinforcements from the group of dissident Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha] arrived in Al-Biqa' from Tripoli, and deployed in the Ta'lbaya plain.

MiG-17 Pilot Reportedly Trying To Fly to Israel

NC251125 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1045 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The circumstances surrounding the crash of the Syrian MiG in the 'Andaqat area [in Lebanon] on Wednesday evening are still shrouded in secrecy in Damascus. It has been reiterated that the plane did not crash because of a technical problem, as is the rumor, but that it was shot down [usqitat] while its pilot was trying to fly to Israel to seek political asylum there.

Correction to RFL Reports Syrian Activities in Al-Biqa'

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "RFL Reports Syrian Military Activities in Al-Biqa'," published in the 23 May Middle East and Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page G6, only paragraph, line thirteen:

...ordered Iranian and Libyan personnel present in the Al-Biqa'...(changing word "Syrian" to "Libyan")

Rif'at al-Asad To Visit USSR Late May

JN250612 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Damascus — At the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, Dr Rif'at al-Asad, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic, will pay a cordial working visit to the USSR at the end of May 1984.

Foreign Minister on Mediation in Gulf War

AU251003 Vienna KURIER in German 25 May 84 p 3

[Heinz Nussbaumer dispatch from Damascus]

[Excerpts] A first mediation success in the Gulf war: According to Radio Damascus, the Iranians, under pressure from their Syrian allies, have promised not to expand their missile offensive against oil tankers. Syria's foreign minister said in a *KURIER* interview: "Together with Saudi Arabia, we will seek to establish peace."

Syria thus avoids being isolated by successfully acting as a mediator. Prior to his departure for Tehran, Syrian Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' explained the Damascus government's tactic. Meanwhile, it has actually proved its usefulness. The foreign minister said: "We are working hand in glove with our brothers in Saudi Arabia (a financial backer of Iran). Our relations with Iran actually help all Gulf states, help peace and security in the region. Iraq started this war — because we condemned this from the very beginning we were depicted in their propaganda as traitors. Their goal was to take Tehran in the first week and Damascus in the second." Only Syria is today in a position to really influence the Iranians, the foreign minister said, and it is successful in so doing: "Iran has assured us that in this war it does not want to conquer any Iraqi or Arab territory. Persia does not want to keep an inch of occupied territory."

Khaddam, Ash-Shar' Return From Tehran 24 May

JN241637 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1505 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Damascus, 24 May (SANA) — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Foreign Minister Faruq ash-Shar' returned to Damascus from Tehran this afternoon after a 2-day visit to Iran during which they conveyed a message from President Hafiz al-Asad to the Iranian president on the latest developments in the Gulf area.

Information Minister Returns From Qatar

JN240916 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0815 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Information Minister Yasin Rajjuh and his delegation returned to Damascus this morning from Doha after participating in the meetings of the seven-member committee of the Arab information ministers. The committee presented a suggestion to establish a pan-Arab information organization in order to defend Arab issues at the information level outside the Arab homeland.

Approval of Extending UN Forces Mandate Conveyed

GF241656 Doha QNA in Arabic 1445 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Damascus, 24 May (QNA) — The QNA correspondent in Damascus has learned that Syria has informed the UN secretary general of its approval of extending the mandate of the UN forces in the occupied Syrian Golan Heights for an additional 6 months from the end of May.

Cooperation Commission With USSR Meets in Moscow

For Soviet and Syrian coverage of the eighth session of the Permanent Intergovernmental Commission of Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation between the Soviet Union and Syria currently being held in Moscow, see the Middle East & North Africa section of the 25 May Soviet Union *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

Commentary Warns Arabs on U.S. Policy in Region

JN242034 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 24 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] When Syria warned the Arab nation of U.S. tricks and plots, it was concerned about not giving the United States the opportunity to find pretexts and causes that would make it more ready to subject the region to the fires that Zionism and imperialism ignite. When Syria assumed its responsibility for defending the Arabs and their causes, it was aware that the United States, through its alliances in the region, is capable of penetrating the Arab wall in more than one place. It attempts to achieve its objective of destroying what remains of this wall by exploiting the majority's indifference toward confronting the United States and the adherence of this majority to U.S. plans and strategy. Syria has warned all the brothers more than once that the United States digs its trenches in the Arab land in order to turn them into fortifications for the Zionist infiltration and as a cemetary for the Arabs as long as Israeli objectives cannot be achieved without the destruction of Arabism as a pan-Arab bond and the death of the Arab citizen as a soldier who defends his nation's security and survival.

Since its beginning, the Gulf war has been a link in the series of U.S. conspiracies against the Arabs and their cause, and against the muslims and their cultural heritage. The United States has confused the cards in order to involve the Arabs in a labyrinth that would deprive them of the ability to view developments. It has done so by making Israel act and arming the hypocrits within Arab ranks with the U.S. dictums regarding the solutions and their plans. Thus, the United States paved the way for the aggression against Lebanon and the Palestinian resistance, imagining that through this aggression it would be able to break the Syrian wall that protects the Arabs from the greatest danger, which is posed by Zionism and its ambitions.

Syria has always been aware of these developments, and it has therefore foiled all the U.S. plans. When the planners of the U.S. strategy found that Syria is the side capable of foiling their plans

and designs, they sought to implement the plan that was born along with the U.S. RDF — a plan that seeks to cordon off the entire Arab world — from the Gulf to Tangiers. Unfortunately, the United States has found its pretexts for doing so with the Arabs themselves. It has also found among the Arabs those who would help it and welcome its plans, whether by providing facilities to the RDF of by creating serious circumstances that threaten what the United States considers to be its interests in the region. This is what the United States considers as its reserve for its conspiracy. That conspiracy began with the mad Gulf war, which is not in the interest of the Arabs and their causes but works against the Arab nation's interests and the Arabs' wariness of the conspiracies of the United States and Israel. Now, after it has become clear that the U.S. plot has expanded and that its pretexts have become available in accordance with the plan of the U.S. policymakers, the Arabs must adopt a clear stand and ask themselves frankly: What has been gained from U.S. friendship? Has the United States given the Arabs anything other than humiliation and presenting them before the peoples of the world as satellites who do not live except in the shadow?

As long as the United States itself does not conceal the fact that its interests are linked with Israel's interests and that its objectives are the same as Israeli objectives in the Arab region, why do the Arabs depend on the United States and grant it all the facilities it wants on their land? When Syria rejects U.S. policy, it is not as the Americans and their allies describe it — because it is extremist. It is because it has committed itself to an old Arab decision, confirmed once again: The Arabs' major cause is their conflict with Zionism, which lies in wait for them. Had the Arabs been more concerned for their pan-Arab duty and more committed to defending their existence, which is threatened by Israel with the cooperation and support of the United States, the U.S. policy of threats would not have found a way to the Arab depth. If the Arabs' commitment to their cause and to defending it makes them extremists in the eyes of the United States, then such extremism is an honor to them as long as it safeguards their dignity and protects their existence.

Air Force Attacks Terrorist Base Near Zahlah

TA241708 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Air Force planes attacked a terrorist base in Lebanon this afternoon near the Barr Ilyas area, 8 km south of Zahlah. All our planes returned safely to their base.

The IDF spokesman notes that the terrorist base served as a regional headquarters for terrorist organizations. Our pilots reported good [tovot] hits on the targets.

IDF Spokesman Denies PLO Report on Captured Soldiers

TA251103 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] The IDF spokesman has denied report from Beirut that two Israeli soldiers were kidnapped in south Lebanon in the past week. Beirut television stations say one of the soldiers was a Druze, and this was why he was released by his captors.

The Beirut newspaper *AS-SAFIR* says the other soldier, a corporal named (Uri Gosh), was kidnapped by two Lebanese guerrillas at an Israeli army roadblock near the Az-Zahrani oil terminal. The paper says that the two Lebanese pushed the soldier into the trunk of their car, but the IDF spokesman says both reports are without foundation.

Arens Calls for Trial, Punishment for Terrorists

TA250535 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Last night the defense minister condemned the murders at the Islamic College. Moshe Arens said that the perpetrators of that act should be tried and punished:

[Begin recording] This is a democratic country. This is a law-abiding country. Every one of the country's citizens must behave in accordance with the law, and anyone who breaks the law can expect a trial and punishment. I have some link with the events, in the sense that this is a question of events that occurred in Judaea or Samaria.

I bear the responsibility for order and security in those territories, and when the murders occurred at the Hebron Islamic College — and it was murder, children were killed there — I said then, to both Arabs and Jews, that it makes no difference at all to me whether Jews or Arabs did it. It was murder; it was a crime; and we must do all we can to stop such acts.

The same thing applies to the murder of Aharon Gross, and we did capture the murderers of Aharon Gross. Just yesterday they were given a trial and sentenced. I assume the same thing will happen to those who murdered the students at the Islamic College. [end recording]

Indictments Handed Down in Underground Case

TA240943 Jerusalem GOVERNMENT PRESS OFFICE in English 23 May 84

["Indictment Handed Down Against Israelis Suspected of Plots Against Arabs" — GPO headline]

[Text] The Ministry of Justice announced today that the state attorney's office this morning handed down an indictment against 25 Israelis accused of belonging to an organization whose aim was to commit acts of violence that could cause death or injury to persons.

In their organizational activities, they illegally equipped themselves with arms and explosive materiel stolen from the IDF, and conspired to commit criminal acts, with the aim of inflicting revenge on — and frightening — the Arab population.

Large quantites of explosive materiel and weapons were stored in various places around the country, and were seized upon the arrest of the accused.

Some of the accused conspired to blow up the Dome of the Rock Mosque on the Temple Mount.

Some of the accused are charged with activity in a terrorist organization.

Others of the accused are charges with membership in a terrorist organization.

Some of the accused are charged with planting explosive charges in the automobiles of the then-mayors of Nabulus, Ramallah and Al-Birah, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim at-Tawil. The devices planted in the automobiles of Bassam ash-Shak'ah and Karim Khalaf exploded on the morning of 2 June 1980 when the vehicles began to move. As a result of the explosion, Bassam ash-Shak'ah, was wounded, and lost both legs; Karim Khalaf was also wounded, and lost one leg. The device planted at the door of Ibrahim at-Tawil's garage exploded when a border police sapper who was summoned to the site, Sulayman (Hirbawi), touched the garage door. The sapper was seriously wounded, losing his sight.

Some of the accused were charged with having decided to avenge the murder of yeshiva student Aharon Gross. Their target was the Islamic Institute in Hebron. In the attack they carried out, three people were killed and 33 wounded. On these grounds they are accused of murder and attempted murder.

Some of the accused are charged with having formulated a plan to plant explosive devices in Arab buses in East Jerusalem. On the night of 26-27 April, they attached explosive devices to five buses, timed to explode on 27 April at 1630 hours. The explosive devices were planted with the intent to cause the death and injury of passengers on the buses. They are accused of attempted murder, attempted sabotage with explosive materiel, and with illegal possession and transportation of arms.

'Huge' Arms Quantities Noted

TA241928 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The members of the Jewish underground had huge quantities of arms, most of which were stolen from the IDF. This emerges from a review of the indictments that have thus far been filed. The large quantities of arms were discovered by the investigators in eight secret caches around the country.

A partial list of the terrorist weapons [emtze'ey hahabala] that belonged to the underground inlcudes: 113 M-46 mines; 104 brick-shaped explosive devices weighing 111 kg; 6 bombs; 2 'Uzi submachineguns; 100 standard-issue detonators; 92 electrical detonators; various types of guns and rifles; magazines; a telescopic sight; 710 boosters for explosive charges; smoke grenades; and thunder flashes. These are some of the items found in the Jewish underground's possession.

Members To Stand Trial

TA241028 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The state's attorney's office this morning filed charge sheets against two more suspects in the Jewish underground, bringing the total to 27. The two indicted today include an officer with the rank of major who served in the military administration in Judaea and Samaria. He is charged with holding back information on the indentity of those involved in the attack on the Arab mayors 4 years ago.

The Voice of Israel understands that the state's attorney has not been handed any information from the police on Gush Emunim Leader Rabbi Levinger, and no charge sheet has been prepared against him. Rabbi Levinger is still in custody. Earlier reports said he might be released today.

Levinger Released From Detention

TA241400 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1346 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Rabbi Moshe Levinger left the Jerusalem police detention center about an hour ago after being released on bail. Before leaving he visited the other underground members who are in detention. On leaving the prison and the meeting, Levinger reported that all the detainees are feeling well. He added: It is the government, through its inaction, which is responsible for all the latest events. He refused to address his inquiry in any way; he declined to answer whether or not he had prior information about the underground's activities. At the same time, Levinger said that he expects errors and bungling on the part of the defense establishment will emerge in the course of the trial. Our police affairs correspondent Alon Diskin reports that the police have not yet decided whether or not to try Levinger.

West Bank Rabbi Detained

TA241100 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1040 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] An ITIM correspondent reports that a rabbi of one of the yeshivas in the territories was detained yesterday for 48 hours in connection with the investigation of the Jewish terror organization case. The correspondent reports that the rabbi was summoned for interrogation yesterday afternoon, and was then detained for 48 hours. He is apparently suspected of having known of some of the organization's activities.

Ne'eman May Resign Over Rabbi's Arrest

TA241832 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Minister Yuval Ne'eman has hinted to the prime minister that he intends to resign if Rabbi Waldmann, who was arrested for interrogation in connection with the Jewish terrorist organization, is not released. This was reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren.

The prime minister's office confirmed to our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Minister Ne'eman had indeed phoned the prime minister after Rabbi Waldmann's arrest. However, the prime minister's office made it clear that Yitzhaq Shamir is not interfering with the interrogation of suspects. Meanwhile, reports say that the prime minister has not yet received any letter of resignation from Minister Ne'eman.

Weizman Criticizes Government for Inaction

TA241511 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 May 84 p 1

[Report by Telma Freud]

[Text] Last night 'Ezer Weizman accused the Government of Israel of responsibility for the actions of the Jewish underground because it did not work vigorously against "taking the law into one's own hands."

Weizman said: "When a government allows a body of this or any other type to take the law into its own hands and does not pull it out by the roots, it grows like a weed."

Weizman, the leader of the Yahad Movement, made this statement yesterday at an election rally in Netanya, in reply to a question. Weizman said: "In a sovereign state with the IDF and a police force, heaven help us if people take the law into their own hands. This tendency must be plucked out by the roots." Later on in his answers, 'Ezer attacked the government, saying: "Today they are weaving tales... the guilty are accusing others."

Reviewing what he called the "beginning of the political deterioration," Weizman recalled "that Levinger and his friends, who went into Bet Hadassah without government approval, took the law into their own hands and that marked the beginning of the deterioration. My argument with the Government of Israel began at that point. The situation was not dealt with as it should have

been." Weizman pointed out that the "deterioration" had led to such acts as the "amputation of legs."

Hinting at Minister Yuval Ne'eman's controversial remarks (that the attack against the mayors in Judaea and Samaria was not as terrible as the planting of explosive devices in Arab buses), Weizman said: "If an Israeli minister can — fully or partially — justify such a thing, he has no place in the Government of Israel."

Sharon Returns From U.S., Comments on Underground

TA250634 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0600 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Minister Ari'el Sharon has condemned those who take the law into their own hands. However, he says that not all settlers' names should be blackened because indictments have been issued against the members of the Jewish underground. Sharon returned this morning from a lecture tour in the United States. At the airport he told our correspondent Meron Tzur that he was certain the state would see to the well-being and safety of all citizens of Israel.

MA'ARIV Interview With Suspects, Part Two

TA241030 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 24 May 84 p 3

[Second installment of report on an interview with Jewish underground suspects identified as "Group A," by Me'ir Ben-Gur at the detention jail in Jerusalem; date not given]

[Text] "After the mayors were attacked, calm lasted for more than 2 years, until Passover 1983," underground suspects told me in a talk I held with them in the detention center in the Russian compound, Jerusalem. (In both this and the following installments of the series of talks with the detainees, we will continue to call them all Group A. This name refers sometimes to one person, sometimes to another, and sometimes to the group.)

'A' continues: It is true that they threw stones and harassed the Jewish inhabitants in other ways, but, relatively speaking, it was calm. There were no acts of murder against Jews, and violence was on a relatively low level. The attack against the mayors had proved itself, the National Guidance Committee had ceased to function as it should and lead the Arabs in the territories. And then, during Passover 1983, there was the affair of the "poisonings" in Janin. You undoubtedly remember it: Arab girls suddenly, as though in an organized fashion, began to "feel bad" and were rushed to hospital. The Arabs spread rumors that the Jews had "poisoned wells." The phenomenon rapidly spread over all of Judaea and Samaria, and we had to react.

Yes, it is a fact. In Hebron, too, the same phenomenon recurred. I was summoned by phone. I was told that Bet Romano was being attacked by a wild crowd and requests for help from the army had not been answered. Two of us, armed men, went down by foot from Qiryat Arba' to Hebron. In the market I came up against a mass gathering of Arabs standing on both sides of the road. At first I thought there was a funeral, but I quickly felt the electric atmosphere, like that which precedes a pogrom. I went into Bet Romano. Three soldiers were standing at the entrance to the building. I asked them whether they had been given orders concerning the tense situation. They did not know anything, they were frightened and insecure. I went to Bet Hadassah and there, too, there were no orders. Even the commander on the spot did not know anything.

I went back to Bet Romano and got my weapon ready. In the meantime hundreds of Arab vehicles were passing along the road at an enormously high speed, they were blowing their horns and flashing their lights. Some of them passed by Bet Hadassah, and some of them turned toward Bet Romano. It is interesting that at every junction, Arabs stood and directed traffic this way or that. I heard an Arab shout out loud: "Idhbah al-Yahud" ["slaughter the Jews"] and he made a victory sign with his hand, toward Bet Romano and the soldiers at the entrance. I saw that the situation was serious and I called the military government. The governor and his deputy were not there, and they transferred me to the operations room. There I was told that they knew about the grave situation and forces were being organized to come to our aid.

In the meantime, two Jews from Tel Aviv had arrived. They told us they had been going around, back and forth, for a long time, and had been subjected to a barrage of stones from all sides. They also said that cars were arriving from the direction of Yattah, and that Arabs were being piled into them and taken to Hebron. And indeed, the town was filling up with masses of Arabs who gathered at Bet Hadassah and Bet Romano and, at the same time, not one IDF patrol was to be seen in Hebron and the soldiers guarding both buildings had not been given any directives.

Then our few men got together on the spot for consultations, whether to act to drive the rioters away. We decided to wait for the army and reinforcements from Qiryat Arba'. In the meantime, the tension had increased. A jeep from the municipality arrived and a man jumped out of it who intended to open the main water pipe in the street and flood the area. We tried to stop him, but did not succeed.

We did not stop phoning the army. We said to ourselves that the streets would soon be blocked by so many people that nobody would be able to reach us without firing into the Arab crowd. However, there was no move by the army. Only a small group of boys from Qiryat Arba' reached us, with weapons in their hands.

I took charge; and for 1 and 1/2 hours we repelled hundreds of Arab rioters, adults and children, who were throwing stones in great barrages. We drove them off by firing into the air. Boys also went outside and grabbed some of those who threw stones. We managed to put up a roadblock on the main highway. This roadblock stopped cars going on the rampage. All those hours, from 0900 to 1300, there was no military action to take control of the situation. It was only at 1300 that the army appeared and dispersed the Arabs; the army and commander asked me to turn over my command to him and lay down my weapon. I did what he ordered. Up to that moment, the women and children in Hebron, had shown more courage than the army. The women in Hebron are very brave. During those hours several families were left isolated in the Avraham Avinu site across from the market.

The rabbi's wife, Miryam Levinger, went out to the crowd, turned on the main water pipe in the market and drank from it. The Arabs were stunned. She shouted at them in Arabic: "Look, I am drinking the 'poisoned' water." The crowd was deterred. Nothing bad happened to her.

It was spring in Israel, the worst and most difficult spring we had ever known. There were Molotov cocktails; stones were thrown all the time; roadblocks were set up; and PLO flags were flown everywhere.

The situation worsened. We were again overcome by a feeling of helplessness faced with the authorities' lack of reaction. I assume that somewhere in the subconscious of some of them the feeling that something had to be done was beginning to take form. It had to be clear that if nothing was done then, at once, matters would again reach the point of Jewish blood being shed. And then anything could happen, even terrible things.

At that stage, nobody yet thought of an action such as the attack against the Islamic College. No blood had been shed as yet.

MA'ARIV: In the indictment that was submitted to the Jerusalem district court yesterday, it was claimed that the attack against the Islamic College was the result of a decision by three of the suspects to take revenge for the death of yeshiva student Aharon Gross. The indictment states that there was a decision to kill college students. The suspects have been accused, for these acts, of murder and attempted murder.

'A': We only talked and got angry. We appealed to Arens: If you use restraint over a stone, there will be a Molotov cocktail; if you use restraint over the Molotov cocktails, there will be explosive devices and acts of murder, and the days of Hadassah will return. We met with him and his answer was: Statistics say that the situation has improved. After every such meeting with him, the defense minister's spokesman reported that differences of opinion had been revealed in a talk between the minister and the settlers, and the settlers' demands had been turned down.

And then a grenade was thrown at Bet Romano in Hebron. A soldier who was standing at the entrance saw the terrorist running away and did not fire. A story went around the inhabitants of Hebron that at a military debriefing the soldier claimed: "I do not want trouble."

Then Rabbi Levinger initiated a sitdown strike at the military government gate. We put up a tent, and he sat at the opening like a poor man, asking for our security. The commander, Ori Or, came to us, sat down in the tent, and told us with a certain amount of cynicism: That grenade that was thrown was an act by children. When we were children, we used to make a sort of grenade like that, from nails and matchsticks. This made the people mad.

In the evening, a meeting was held of all the Hebron Jews. Kahana's people stood at the entrance and distributed pamphlets calling for revenge on the Arabs, and for an iron fist. Inside, one of the settlers, Ilan Tor, whose car had once been stoned and his little girl injured, got up. He had been alone on the road and had fired into the air. For those shots he had been accused of murder, and spent 7 months in jail until he was completely exonerated. Ilan asked Rabbi Levinger: "What advice would you give me if I were to find myself in such a situation again? Must I die, or defend myself and go to jail?" Rabbi Levinger answered him: It is the government's duty to defend us. We have only one government and only one IDF. We are on strike to force the IDF to defend us. We respect the state and we will not take the law into our own hands.

The rabbi spoke, and we listened to him. However, it was as clear as day that the situation was grave, tense, and on the brink of exploding. If the army and authorities were not going to follow a severe policy and impose law and order, matters would continue to deteriorate. There would be an explosion. Someone would be killed. But we gritted our teeth. It was decided to give the government a chance to prove it was guarding the inhabitants.

A week later Aharon Gross was murdered.

MA'ARIV: *MA'ARIV* would like to point out that everything said in this series of articles was said by the suspects. *MA'ARIV* does not share the views they express, and has firm reservations not only about the views, but also — and principally — the acts.

U.S.- Saudi Arabian Stinger Deal Confirmed

TA241552 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The U.S. Administration has officially informed Israel of its intention to sell Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia. The new U.S. Under Secretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost has summoned Israel's ambassador to the United States and informed him of this intention, requesting that Israel show understanding towards the move in light of the sensitive situation in the Persian Gulf. Our correspondent Razi Barqay recalls that, at the time, Israel had opposed the sale of such missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Israel will now have to decide whether to persist in its opposition to the deal.

Government Objects 'in Principle'

TA250517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] Israel has informed the United States that it has objections in principle to the supply of Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia. This announcement was conveyed last night by Ambassador Me'ir Rosenne to U.S. Under Secretary for Political Affairs Michael Armacost. Our Washington correspondent Razi Barqay reports that the under secretary for political affairs asked Israel to understand the U.S. reasons, and the ambassador promised he would convey the explanations to Jerusalem.

The U.S. Administration fears that Israel's friends in Congress will foil the deal. It appears that this was at first a question of selling 200 Stinger missiles to Saudi Arabia. A Washington source has said the President might use his emergency authority to sell these 200 missiles at once, without receiving Congressional approval. After that, he will ask for approval for the sale of another 1,000 missiles.

U.S. Administration Remains Opposed to Embassy Move

JN240652 Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World 0430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A majority of members of the U.S. Congress in Washington have signed on a draft law on moving the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Fifty-one members out of 100 have signed this draft law. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met yesterday with a number of those who recommended this draft law. He told them that the U.S. Administration does not intend to respond to this suggestion, and that the U.S. Administration will not concede this stand. Our Washington correspondent said that the U.S. congressmen who support the proposal to move the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem must decide now if they want to put the proposal to a vote and create a crisis with the U.S. Administration.

Israeli-U.S. Strategic Agreement Examined

TA250635 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 25 May 84 p 7

[Commentary by defense correspondent Hirsh Goodman: "A Mutual Dependence"]

[Text] It could be that a week or two before the elections on July 23, we will be informed of a wide-ranging strategic agreement with the United States. The agreement has been in the works for months now — since November last, when Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir and Defence Minister Moshe Arens visited Washington. Since then, all talk of the agreement has been suppressed by both sides, apart from casual hints dropped by American officials like Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger when it was politically propitious to do so.

On the Israeli side, questions on the agreement have been met by official silence, even though it seems clear that it is in Israel's immediate strategic interest to let the other side know that, despite the country's current economic problems and the impact these are having on the defence budget, the United States is contractually bound to Israel's defence.

The hints that have been coming out of Washington point to an agreement unlike anything reached between the two countries in the past. Weinberger revealed — one can assume not coincidentally — when he was speaking to some 100 Jewish newspaper editors earlier this week, that in addition to the help being given in developing the Lavi fighter jet, the Americans were also partners in the development of a new Israeli missile boat, the Saar-V.

The U.S. defence secretary revealed, too, that soon Israel and the United States would be conducting a large military medical exercise, and that other points of military contact had been made between the two countries. We also know that for the past six months several Israeli and U.S. defence personnel visited Washington and Israel to discuss the new agreement. Officials spoken to here earlier this week expect that it will be signed within several months.

Why the secrecy? The United States is, apparently, more than nervous about the reaction in the Arab world. The administration's decision this week to shelve its plans to help Jordan build up a rapid deployment force would look twice as bad if it came in tandem with official reports of unprecedented Israeli-American strategic cooperation. Israel, for its part, prefers the details of the agreement to remain an enigma for the Arabs and the Soviet Union, both to keep them guessing about its dimensions and to preclude any last-minute Arab lobbying that could kill the agreement before pen is put to paper.

Thus, on the surface of things, it seems that there is an agreement in the works; that it will have both tactical and strategic elements, and that it will contain American commitments to Israel's security needs. Currently being articulated by defence teams from both sides, the agreement will probably move a step closer to formal conclusion when Defence Minister Arens visits Washington for talks with Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz early next month.

The question is: Why is the United States, at the possible expense of its relations with the Arab world, prepared to enter into a formal defence pact with Israel? Surely it must expect some quid pro quo? There must be a reason beyond America's affinity for Israeli democracy to explain the change of heart in Washington.

After all, the same Caspar Weinberger who this week went out of his way to stress the new ties has been known as one of the most vociferous critics of this country, and pro-Arab to the point of selling the Saudi Arabians AWACS, the Jordanians the F-16 and the Egyptians an entire new modernized and Westernized army.

There are several things Israel could speculatively be asked to do in return for the defence bonanza due to be delivered in the coming months. These could include an Israeli commitment to side actively with the U.S. within the context of a superpower confrontation in the Middle East, even outside the direct sphere of Israeli interest, or to act as a surrogate for the U.S. This would apply in countries with which it is uncomfortable for America to be overtly associated, despite its interest in maintaining the incumbent regimes in these countries.

Israeli defence officials emphatically deny that the agreement either stipulates or even hints at a surrogate role, or moves Israel into a direct confrontation position with the Soviet Union anywhere in the Middle East. The Americans are interested in strategic cooperation because they have much to gain from such an agreement: a secure, sophisticated and reliable forward base for their own forces in the advent of an American military effort in this region, and logistical-intelligence support from Israel, should conflict break out.

"We will be sort of another American aircraft carrier out here, a platform from which the Americans can operate."

While this may be true, it is not new. For years Israel has been trying to elevate military contacts between the two countries to a level where they will not be subject to day-to-day fluctuations in political relations between the two countries. Despite the

generosity of American military financial and technical assistance in the past, suspension and embargo have been omnipresent reminders of the carrot-and-strick nature of this aid. Strategic cooperation would remove the tenuous link that binds Israel's overall military capability to fluctuations of either government or government policy. It would concretize America's commitment to Israel's security as part of the balance-of-power equation the Arabs will have to take into account should hostilities break out again.

An open American commitment to Israel, signed and based on agreed-upon contingency plans, is a crucial factor in the Arab perception of Israeli military strength at any given time. If such a commitment is taken as unequivocal by the Arabs and impervious to potential political pressure, it is worth many divisions in the field.

And only such a commitment can serve to narrow the growing gap between Israel and the Arabs, as the latter systematically build up their armies to levels Israel can never hope to match.

What Israel hopes to gain from a formal treaty is clear; what the Americans want is less clear. To date, American attitudes to Israel as an open military ally have been ambivalent, at best.

The U.S. refused Israeli aid when trying to free the American hostages in Iran. It refused Israeli medical assistance after its Marine headquarters were destroyed by a terrorist car bomb in Beirut. The American military refused to act together with Israel (and France) in retaliating against the perpetrators of the Beirut and Tyre terrorist attacks and have been so sensitive to open contacts with the Israeli military that they have consistently refused to hold joint military maneuvers with Israel.

Now suddenly there is a change. One so fundamental that the pending agreement is being described as a watershed in Israel-American relations and the agrement itself "unlike anything reached before." Is this because Israel has suddenly agreed to do things on America's behalf that it has refused to do in the past? Or is it because of the approaching elections in both countries?

Elections could be a consideration in the timing of the announcement, but could not possibly be the main, or even an important, reason for the talks.

If anything, the developing treaty between the two countries can be seen as an American admission, at last, that Israel does have something to offer in terms of defending the free world and specific American interests. It can be seen as an admission that the billions that have flowed to this country in past aid have not been a unilateral gesture of goodwill only, or even a function of good Jewish lobbyists in Washington.

Military assistance to Israel from the United States has not been charity; it has been an investment in building up an ally that can be trusted and counted upon to act when asked to do so and, in acting, can be considered as a credible block to Soviet designs in this region. It would seem that the time has come for public recognition of a mutuality of dependence, rather than a one-sided reliance by Israel on the U.S. for its security needs. Israel needs this recognition urgently. It needs to be recognized as a strategic asset of the United States, just as Western Europe is, if the billions of dollars received in aid are to remain unquestioned by successive administrations. But what Israel and Israelis have to recognize is that with the benefits will come a price. It is what Israel will have to pay that remains an enigma. One can only hope there are sound objective reasons for keeping the public in the dark as to what Israel is committing itself to in return for the pact.

Arens Visit to United States Planned for 'Next Week'

TA240946 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 24 May 84 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Washington by 'Uzi Benziman]

[Text] Defense Minister Moshe Arens is to leave earlier for the United States and is to arrive in Washington as early as the second part of next week. Arens is leaving earlier to meet with U.S. Administration leaders. At first he had intended to arrive in Washington a week later — on 4 June — when President Reagan is to leave for a visit to Ireland. It appears that during his stay in Washington Arens is to meet with Secretary of State George Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. He is also to meet with senior congressmen.

MATZAD To Run With Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el

TA250450 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 25 May 84

[Excerpt] MATZAD [Religious Zionist Camp headed by MK Hayim Druckman] has decided not to run in a joint list with the National Religious Party in the elections but rather with Po'aley Agudat Yisra'el. The MATZAD leadership arrived at this decision after a 5-hour session.

Liberal Party To Remain Within Likud

TA240917 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 24 May 84 p 1

[Report by Joshua Brilliant]

[Excerpt] The storm that has been brewing in the Likud over its Liberal partner's role in the coming elections died out last night, when Liberal Party Chairman Yitzhaq Moda'i yielded to pressure from his central committee, which decided to remain in the Likud, rather than run separately.

The committee appointed him and Justice Minister Moshe Nisim to decide on Liberal representation in a joint Likud list with Herut.

After seven hours of sometimes stormy debate, Moda'i acceded to an arrangement whereby he and Nisim would decide, together with Herut representatives, on the Liberals' placement, with any disagreement to be settled by Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir.

Shamir appeared to have taken the wind out of Moda'i's sails earlier over the question of who should present the list of Knesset candidates to the elections committee. Moda'i had feared that

the Likud representative, MK Roni Milo would change the lists at the last minute. But Shamir offered guarantees that nothing of the sort would happen.

Druze, Bedouins Join Flatto-Sharon List
TA241450 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew
24 May 84 p 2

[Report by Ya'aqov Bar-On]

[Text] Yesterday Shlomo Ohayon, coordinator of the Pituah Veshalom [Development and Peace] list headquarters and Shmu'el Flatto-Sharon's deputy, said: "Flatto-Sharon enjoys no less popularity in development towns and minority settlements than does 'Ezer Weizman." Among those who have joined the list are many Druze and Bedouin from tribes in the Negev which have promised their votes to the list.

The fourth slot on the Pituah Veshalom list is held by Mahmud Halabi, 38, of Daliyat al-Karmel, a former police officer and member of the prison authorities staff. The third slot is held by Yosi Pe'er, a former commander and current impresario, who has been appointed secretary general of the list. The fifth place has been allotted to a Haifa building contractor, Avraham Herzberg, former personnel manager of the Zakharya Drucker company.

Eban Comments on EEC Role in Middle East
TA241556 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew
24 May 84 p 1

[Report by Gonen Ginat]

[Text] The European Community is no longer in a position to mediate in the Israeli-Arab conflict, due to its unilaterally pro-Arab position and capitulation to the Arab oil boycott, MK Abba Eban stated. He was speaking at the closing session of the international congress on EEC-Israeli relations held at Bar-Ilan University yesterday.

The 3-day congress was attended by the ambassadors of the EEC countries in Israel and by researchers from the United States and the EED countries. The congress was initiated by the university's political science faculty, which was mainly represented by Professor Ilan (Grilesheimer).

MK Eban pointed out that even today some European leaders refuse to come to terms with the international balance of power wherein the United States and the Soviet Union control events. Eban rejected the European reservations regarding the fact that the [Israeli-Egyptian] peace treaty is a separate agreement. Stability in Europe was also achieved through a series of separate agreements, MK Eban noted. He said that the Western European countries had "reluctantly" reconciled themselves to the Camp David accords.

MA'ARIV Commentary on Arabs in Territories
TA241655 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
24 May 84 p 8

[Commentary by Yosef Tzuri'el: "Asking for Pity"]

[Text] You may pity us, said Ilyas Frayj, one of the most moderate Arab personalities in the territories. And I noted: They deserve pity.

The plea for pity was not a slip of the tongue. The man was sitting in his armchair and he suddenly became green with envy. Within the boundaries of the Green Line there are political parties, democracy is flourishing, elections are held and there is something to fight for, whereas on the other side of the line there is the routine of living under a military government characterized by a high turnover of senior officers — because of their unsuitability or due to political considerations — and paralysis and shallowness among those in charge in the field.

The Arabs of the territories argue over important and trivial matters and walk in an atmosphere of suspicion, split allegiance, favoritism, fear about what lies in store for them, and making do with whatever they have.

This is not new. However, the situation has worsened, as reflected in the fact that they have been trapped for a long time in the Israeli-Jordanian-PLO triangle. They therefore long for a resolution which would free them of their illusions, their hope for a miracle and their vain waiting.

There were times when the PLO bore the burden of most of the illusions and hopes of the Arabs in the territories. Now the load is split between the PLO and Jordan, and there is no indication of a change or a breakthrough.

Therefore, a situation has now been created in which Israel has become the straw clutched by all those who describe themselves as men of action. They think: Large tracts of land have already been expropriated; Jewish settlements have already been established on every second and third hill in Judaea and Samaria; now we must begin the struggle, within Israel, over the future of the area — and election time is the most propitious time for such a struggle.

They talk about "the future of the area," but what they mean is the future of the Arab inhabitants living amid the settlements. However, they can smell from far away what subjects party functionaries, both right and left, will be dealing with. They will be talking at length about the economy, the war in Lebanon, Ari'el Sharon, and the social problems, but they will hardly mention the Arabs of the territories.

And this is cause for frustration. After all, who can they count on now? Who will depict Israel's demographic problem in a severe fashion? Who will bluntly talk about forsaking industry, workmanship, and construction to Arab hands? Who will caution against losing the Jewish identity of the State of Israel? And who will speak in one breath about immigration from Western countries and about a partial or complete withdrawal?

I told Ilyas Frayj: You and others like you rush to conclusions. Be patient, there may yet be a debate about the future of the territories.

He was not convinced. As a politician and as a man who is forced to live the Israeli experience, he feels that the battle of the next few years has been lost. Seventeen years have passed without a decision to either annex or withdraw — so who is to promise him that the situation will change in another 4 years?

Nobody can promise that, and that is why the Arabs of the territories remain trapped in the snare they were maneuvered into. All they can do is tread carefully, look in the right direction at the right time, and feel sorry for themselves.

Jordan Bans West Bankers From Departures Via Israel
TA250804 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew
25 May 84 p 4

[Report by Arab affairs correspondent Shefi Gabay]

[Text] Last night, the Jordanian authorities announced that they would try in absentia inhabitants of Judaea, Samaria and East Jerusalem who leave through Ben-Gurion Airport to conduct business or even to visit relatives overseas. Amman has recently got wind of a new phenomenon: Inhabitants of the territories prefer to go abroad directly from Israel rather than endure the problems of crossing the Jordan bridges. Therefore, the Jordanian authorities are obliging all the inhabitants of the territories to leave abroad via Alya Airport in Amman.

'Good Fence' Closed to Southern Lebanese
TA241038 Tel Aviv BAMAHANE in Hebrew
23 May 84 p 5

[Report by Ayelet Yehi'av]

[Text] Southern Lebanese inhabitants are no longer allowed to move freely into Israeli territory through the "Good Fence" at Metulla, Mizpe Pe'eri and Biranit.

This restriction was imposed in the wake of the terrorist attack in Jerusalem. The investigation of this attack proved beyond the shadow of a doubt that its perpetrators had entered Israeli territory from southern Lebanon, and that they had crossed one of the border points without being arrested because they were not carrying any weapons whatsoever, on them or in their vehicle, and because they had acquired falsified permits to enter Israeli territory.

Now that the border crossings have been closed, only inhabitants of "the southern Lebanese area" have access to Israeli territory. In other words, only those people who live in the strip that had constituted Major Haddad's "free Lebanon state" until the beginning of the Peace for Galilee operation, and whose inhabitants are known by the staff of the liaison unit for Lebanese because of their long-standing friendly ties, have access to Israel.

Those allowed to cross include workers who are employed in the northern settlements and who return to their homes every day, and sick people who are sent to the clinic at the "Good Fence" or to Israeli hospitals for treatment.

Government Tourist Bureau in Egypt Will Not Close
TA241605 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
24 May 84 p 2

[Report by Zohar Blumenkrantz and Aqiva Eldar]

[Text] Israel has no intention of closing the government tourist bureau in Egypt at this stage. Following the report on this subject published in *HA'ARETZ*, the Jerusalem Tourist Ministry yesterday denied that Israel had any intention of closing the tourist bureau in Cairo at the end of the month. In this regard, it was said that it was no secret that tourist relations between the two countries are at their worst. Yesterday official sources expressed their fear that newspaper publicity on this issue could harm tourist relations between the two countries.

The assistant director general of the Middle East Department at the Foreign Ministry, Tzvi Qedar, yesterday summoned Egyptian Charge d'Affaires Muhammad Basyuni, and conveyed to him Israel's dissatisfaction with his country's reaction to the incidents in the 'Ayn al-Hulwah refugee camp.

Qedar rejected the criticism voiced by the assistant director general of the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to Israeli Ambassador to Egypt Moshe Sason early this week. He claimed that Egypt's criticism was based on press agency reports without verification of the facts. Qedar asked Basyuni to convey to his government Israel's disappointement with the behavior of the Egyptian delegation to the United Nations, which was the only delegation to distribute PLO letters among the members of the UN Security Council. He said that Israel had hoped that Egypt would play a positive role in the United Nations and was surprised to find that the Egyptian envoy to the United Nations attributed intentions of aggression and terror to Israel.

New Elat-Tabah Road Over Mountain Slopes Planned
TA241437 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew
24 May 84 p 6

[Report by Eytan Rabin]

[Text] A state road from Elat to Tabah, which is to bypass the seaport and the entire hotel area of the Coral Coast, is to be laid in Elat. The road, which will start from Ramat Yotam, located west of Elat, will be laid on the mountain slopes; it will be a highway meant for travellers who want to go directly to Tabah.

The road will be approximately 5 km long and the costs are estimated at $2.5 million. The future of the current road to Tabah is not clear at present, but it will apparently become a local Elat road.

ALGERIA

Communique Follows Bouhara Visit to Mali

LD250010 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A joint Algerian-Mali communique was published this evening following the visit to Bamako by an FLN delegation led by Mr Bouhara. In the joint document, the FLN and the Democratic Union of the Malian people are notably asking for a strict and complete implementation of the resolution of the 19th OAU summit on the Western Sahara, which urges Morocco and the Polisario to start direct negotiations. Regarding the Gulf conflict involving two brotherly Muslim peoples, of Iran and Iraq, the two parties send a fraternal call to the two belligerents asking them to put an end to this fratricidal war of destruction which serves only the interests of the enemies of the Third World.

LIBYA

Turkey's Ozal Meets Jallud, Turkish Businessmen

TA241732 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish to Cyprus 1600 GMT 24 May

[Text] Prime Minister Turgut Ozal has said that world markets are shared and, therefore, countries wishing to expand their exports must overcome many difficulties. Ozal is continuing his contacts in Libya. Ulku Angili, Necmettin Urkmen, and Mehmet Akarca from the Turkish Radio and Television News Center report that Ozal met with Libyan People's Committee member 'Abd as-Salam Jallud this morning. No statement was issued after the meeting, which lasted about 3 and 1/2 hours.

Ozal met this afternoon with Turkish businessmen who export goods to Libya. Speaking on behalf of the Turkish businessmen, Nuh Kusculu, deputy chairman of the Turkish Union of Chambers' Administrative Council, briefed Ozal on problems encountered by Turkish exporters. Ozal said that Turkey's exports to Libya have decreased in recent years as a result of the decrease in Libya's oil revenues.

Noting that Turkey's exports can be increased, Ozal said that the businessmen have great responsibilities on this issue. Ozal said: The political [word indistinct] in Libya is close to Turkey. It wants to improve and develop relations with Turkey. However, despite all its influence and efforts, it cannot match your efforts. You are the one to sell the goods. We can remove obstacles in the political echelons, if any exist.

Noting that Libya is planning to invest some $27 billion for its development, Ozal said that the two countries can cooperate in this field. Ozal added: Libya is facing some difficulties because of current international politics. I believe that these difficulties are temporary. I accept that the former golden days of oil are over. But the current situation will not be exacerbated. On the contrary, there is a clear indication that the situation will improve. Plan your business accordingly. Talks between the Turkish and Libyan delegations continued today. A protocol is expected to be signed tomorrow morning.

Ajdabiya Conference Criticizes Popular Committee

LD241200 Tripoli Domestic in Arabic 1230 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] In realization of the direct popular democracy, in bolstering the people's authority, and in implementation of the resolutions of the basic popular conferences, the Popular Conference of the Municipality of Ajdabiya held an emergency meeting the day before yesterday to bring to account the Popular Committee of the municipality for some incorrect practices and for the nonimplementation of the resolutions of the basic popular conferences. The Popular Committee for Justice, the Popular Committee for Economy and Light Industries, and the Popular Committee for Health were cross-examined by the conference. During the meeting, two secretaries for the Popular Committee for Justice and the Popular Committee for Health were elected. The conference also discussed a number of issues related to the provision of various services in all areas within the municipality of Ajdabiya.

Ash-Shati' Municipality Committee Replaced

LD242021 Tripoli JANA in Arabia 1730 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Tripoli, 24 May (JANA) — In realization of people's democracy and consolidation of people's authority — there is no authority for anyone else — and in implementation of the resolutions of basic people's congresses, the People's Congress of Ash-Shati' municipality held an emergency meeting on Thursday to question the municipality's people's committee. After it was proven to the congress masses that this committee has been inefficient and has not adhered to the resolutions, it was brought down and a new people's committee of the municipality was elevated.

MOROCCO

Daily on Syrian Departure From Committee

LD241308 Rabat MAP in English 1223 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Rabat, May 24 (MAP) — Commenting on Syria's decision to suspend her membership in the Al Quds Committee, the constitutional daily *RISALAT AL-UMMAH* wrote that this decision means that Syria will not from now on participate in any of the efforts aiming at safeguarding the Arab characteristics of the holy city of Al-Quds and its religious character. The daily also expressed its regret regarding the absence of Syria on the Arabo-Islamic arena, underlining that it is as much regrettable to see that this decision comprise baseless overbids given the tricks such overbids played on the Arab and Islamic nation. [sentence as received]

"It our right is...[as received] to blame our Syrian brothers for their decision to stay away from the Arab and Islamic collective action, the daily went on, it is also our duty to carry on this action with the other members of the Committee Al Quds, which Morocco has the honour to chair, this in spite of whatever obstacles which may be raised by enemies and friends, as well, even those to whom we are linked by a common destiny such as Syria."

Regarding the pretexts of the decision of Syria, the daily affirmed that the Moroccan Jewish community is free to hold its general congress and to invite any one among Moroccan Jews to attend the congress. The daily recalled in this respect the decision taken during an Arab summit relating to encouraging Jews who migrated from Arab countries to Palestine, to return to their native countries. "The Syrian leaders may consider that this is no longer possible, for us, here in Morocco where Moroccans do not lose their citizenship whatever their religion and political trends, we have not lost hope regarding the coming back of our Jewish compatriots to their native homeland," the daily added. "The best way to achieve this, the daily wrote, lies in a religious, racial, doctrinary and political toleration policy".

SUDAN

Numayri May Revolution Anniversary Address

JN242117 Khartoum SUNA in English 1948 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Numayri addressed the Sudanese nation live through the TV and radio evening today in a ceremony marking the 15th anniversary celebration of May Revolution at the Friendship Hall here. At the outset of his address Numayri hailed the Sudan Women Union Conference, the final sitting of the youth conference and hailed the Chinese people and their vice-president of the Chinese State Council for their stance beside the Sudan. The president further hailed the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and Brunei Sultanate delegations for their participation and greeted the Sudanese people on occasion of the May Revolution day. Numayri enumerated the achievements of May Revolution in the past 15 years and emphasised they were epics of change that have added to Sudan's identity and dynamism. The age of revolution could not be measured with years but in what it had inculcated in the conscience that the nation belongs to the citizen and he is the nation, he said, adding that these achievements, despite the disparity of their location, were for the whole country.

The president said national unity was one of such achievements brought about by the May Revolution. It has overcome parties divisions and racial and religious discrimination which were manifest. He cited the national unity statement of June 1969 as proof of the revolution's pledge and obligation in honouring the statement which paved the way for regional government and decentralization, which has been effected nationwide. The president affirmed the revolution is committed to the noble Islamic mores and to mercy and equity among people according to their deeds.

The president emphasised the revolution concern over Islam as well as respecting the creed of Muslims in the country by protecting their rights and interests. The masses voting in the first and second presidential terms was an emphasis on the Islamic approach and third term a persistence on carrying on and enforcing of the Islamic approach. In his today's address President Numayri pointed out that "the Islamic method does not mean violating the privacy and liberty of the people nor judging people by mere suspicion." "The application of the Islamic method is above all fear of God and non-interference in the private life of citizens," Numayri said.

He said fanaticism and extremism "are refused" and that the application of the Islamic method would only be seen as a quest for the betterrment of the nation entire. President Numayri pointed out to the achievements of the revolution and its victories "despite the obstacles the enemies of Sudan have tried to pose for stopping the marches of the revolution." "Sudan will always be the front-line for halting the Soviet tide in the African Continent and the Red Sea," Numayri said. He further explained that Sudan was always attacked because it has been the belt separating Africa from the Communist (Soviets) in Ethiopia.

He stressed: I wish to reaffirm that we are committed, and will continue to be committed to peaceful negotiations and thus protect our country against foreign intervention. Dialogue can resolve any dispute however intractable. Let me recall that regionalism has been a popular demand voiced in the south. I have merely acceded that policy is subject to review, provided that that wish is the outcome of peaceful dialogue between Sudanese. No preconditions will govern such discussions except that the unity of the Sudan shall be respected and maintained, Numayri said. The president went on: We may wish to recall that the Addis Ababa agreement does explicitly recongize ethnic and cultural diversity. Subsequent policies of regionalism are the outcome of this as well as other principles such as promoting wider popular participation as well as handing power to the people. Addis Ababa agreement should therefore be viewed not merely in regional terms but as the happy medium for a national policy which we have adopted for the whole Sudan.

He continued: We are fully conscious of the vindictive and long drawn-out war that international communism has in mind. The abortive coup of July 21, the expulsion of Soviet presence from both the Sudan and Somalia will remain forever sour but this country will constitute the first line of defence againsnt Soviet infiltration into Africa, the Red Sea, and the Nile Valley, he said.

It is consequently no coincidence that Marxism is the banner for mutineers in the south and that Soviet arms, Libyan support, and Ethiopian training camps provide the passage-way for attacks upon development projects in the south, he said. Islamic legislation, we are told, is the justification for this communistic subversion. Yet we know that it predates this legislation, Numayri added. We are also told that through dividing the southern region we have provided yet another cause for unrest. Yet it is an established fact that subversion preceded the very idea of regionalization. Another pretext is the paradoxical claim that oil wealth should be confined to the south whereas it is a well known fact that all the country's resources are at the disposal of the south, he said.

Our country has been destined to be a flash point for international conflict at the present juncture. Despite our potentialities we face a crucial choice and live a time of difficult and vital decisions to stand by our principles of non-alignment or take sides and face grave consequences. We prefer to live up to these principles and rely on own resources, courage, and valour in defence of our sovereignty and national unity, Numayri said. The Sudan, he indicated, has been the target for concerted subversion over the last few months emanating from both outside and inside our major development projects. Omdurman strike action, economic

stagnation by smuggling, psychological warfare, and adverse publicity, hit and run tactics by mercenaries, as well as rumour-mongering are part of a large scale conspiracy. Doubts have been cast at this revolution, at its history, and its achievements with a concerted strategy to bleed those to death, he said.

Reportage on Visit by Chinese Delegation

Delegation Arrives 24 May

JN241720 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council in the PRC, arrived here this morning heading a high-ranking delegation on a 3-day official visit to Sudan, during which the delegation will attend the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of the glorious May Revolution. During this visit, the PRC official will also hold talks with Sudanese officials aimed at strengthening the close and developing relations between Sudan and the PRC. This is in addition to exchanging views on regional and international issues that concern the two countries. On his arrival at the airport, the great guest of Sudan was received by retired Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib, vice president of the republic; Khalid al-Khayr, minister of presidential affairs; and a number of high-ranking state officials.

At-Tayyib made a speech at the VIP lounge in the airport in which he welcomed Li Peng and his delegation and expressed his delight over this visit, which takes place to strengthen developing relations between the two countries. He wished the guests a good stay in their second homeland. Li Peng replied by affirming that his visit takes place to exchange views and opinions on international affairs and bilateral relations, as well as to promote mutual understanding in order to develop joint cooperation. He expressed his satisfaction and delight over his participation in Sudan's celebration of the 15th anniversary of its May Revolution. He also thanked At-Tayyib for the warm welcome that he and his delegatiion were accorded. He also praised the good relations that bind the PRC with Sudan. The program of the PRC delegation's visit includes holding talks with senior Sudanese officials and visiting some of the development projects to which the PRC has contributed. Li Peng will also hold a news conference. The PRC delegation includes Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister for foreign economic relations and trade; and several PRC officials.

Numayri Receives Li Peng

JN241928 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1750 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri this morning received Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council in the PRC, with Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib attending. During the meeting, Numayri expressed his admiration for the Chinese people's achievements, which he observed during his visit to the PRC. He thanked the Chinese official for his visit to Sudan and asked him to convey his greetings and those of the Sudanese people and government to the PRC president, government, and people, wishing them progress and prosperity. Li Peng conveyed to Numayri the greetings of the PRC president, government, and people and gave him a token present in appreciation of the deep relations between Sudan and the PRC.

Foreign Minister Receives Official

JN241944 Khartoum SUNA in English 1740 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — Foreign Minister Hashim 'Uthman met here today with the People's Democratic [as received] of China deputy foreign minister who discussed with him boosting the developed bilateral relations. The meeting tackled also international and regional affairs of mutual concern. The two sides further expressed satisfaction for the convergence of viewpoints on these issues. The Chinese officials conveyed to the foreign minister an invitation from his Chinese counterpart to visit China. 'Uthman accepted the invitation, the date of which will be determined later. The Chinese deputy director of North Africa and West Asia for the Foreign Ministry attended this meeting, while on the Sudanese side the Sudan Ambassador to China Muhammad Hamad Matar attended.

Army Commander Receives Li

JN241946 Khartoum SUNA in English 1745 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum 24 May (SUNA) — Armed Forces Deputy Supreme Commander General M. Hasan Suwar ad-Dahab received today People's China State Council's Vice-President Li Peng. Suwar ad-Dahab said in press statements that Li Peng's visit to the Armed Forces General Command came in the context of bilateral developing relations. Suwar ad-Dahab hoped at the end of his statement that these relations remain good and developing forward. It is worth noting that State Minister at the Presidency for Political Affairs 'Umar Muhammad Yasin and State Minister at Foreign Ministry Yusuf Hasan attended this meeting.

Official Talks Begin

JN241940 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1800 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — Official talks between Sudan and the PRC began here this morning under the chairmanship of Sudanese Vice President Major General 'Umar Muhammad at-Tayyib and Li Peng, vice premier of the State Council of the PRC.

At the beginning of the meeting, At-Tayyib welcomed Li Peng and his delegation and noted that their visit to Sudan takes place while Sudan is celebrating the 15th anniversary of its May Revolution. He affirmed that the May Revolution has been able to entrench national unity in Sudan and to lay down firm support for proceeding along the path of development and progress in the economic, industrial, and agricultural fields. He noted that the May Revolution is a renovating movement in the service of Sudanese citizens and their needs. He explained that the application of Islamic law in Sudan is a complete liberation from colonialism and its inherited laws, which do not match Sudan's nature, values, and traditions. He emphasized that Islamic law is a reflection of the Sudanese people's will and a measure against

all types of delinquency, negligence, and exploitation of power. It is a step to protect the homeland and its victorious march.

At-Tayyib affirmed Sudan's vital role on both Arab and African levels, in particular, and the international level in general. He noted Sudan's role toward refugees and their influx from neighboring countries. In this respect he confirmed Sudan's firm stands and affiliation with the Arab nation and Africa.

He also confirmed Sudan's clear policy and confrontation of all attempts at polarization and subservience — attempts aimed at imposing the hegemony of certain powers on Africa and the Arab world. These forces used their agents in neighboring countries to cause havoc and disorder and to hamper development in Sudan.

Concluding his speech, At-Tayyib said that Li Peng's visit to Sudan is a good opportunity to reevaluate the march of cooperation between Sudan and the PRC in various fields. He praised the PRC's support for Sudan while it engages in the battle of construction and development. This support helped Sudan overcome challenges and hardships that obstructed its path. He affirmed the deep relations of cooperation between Sudan and the PRC that yield benefit and welfare to both the Sudanese and Chinese peoples.

Li Peng replied by expressing his great delight at participating with his delegation in Sudan's celebration of the 15th anniversary of its May Revolution. He confirmed cooperation between Sudan and the PRC.

Beijing XINHUA Reportage on Li Peng Visit

For Beijing XINHUA reportage of the visit of Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng to Khartoum and his meeting with President Numayri, see the Middle East & Africa section of 25 May China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

'Prosecution' for National Capital Formed

JN241213 Khartoum SUNA in English 0945 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, May 23 (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today decreed an emergency order to form a prosecution for the national capital headed by Muhammad Adam 'Isa, management director in the chamber of the attorney general. The prosecution is concerned with filing suits investigation and handing criminal cases to emergency courts.

President Numayri Appoints 2 New Board Directors

JN241950 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Khartoum, 24 May (SUNA) — President of the Republic Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today issued two republican decrees. The first decree appointed engineer Adam 'Abd al-Mu'min Ibrahim as chairman of the board of directors of Sudan Railway Corporation. The second decree also appointed engineer Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman 'Abd al-'Aziz as chairman of board of directors of the Sea Lines Corporation.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Receives Message From Chernenko

LD231908 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1815 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Tunis, 23 May [SPA] — Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba received a message from Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko pertaining to bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern.

The message was delivered by Soviet Ambassador in Tunis Kizichenko during his meeting today with the Tunisian minister of state for foreign affairs, Mahmoud Mestiri.

ETHIOPIA

COPWE Clubs To Discuss Defense, Party Formation

EA250855 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The organ of the COPWE Central Committee, *SERTO ADER*, stated today that the organization and working directives of of the discussion clubs has been amended, effective 8 June. *SERTO ADER* said that under the amended directives, emphasis would be placed on discussing the need to organize a defense force, party formation, and economic construction. Discussions will be held on the topics according to initial ideas to be forwarded with regard for importance and the recommendations of factual reports and preparations made by peripheral [word indistinct] COPWE bodies and basic organizations. *SERTO ADER* explained that under the new directive discussions would be held once a month for 3 consecutive hours.

SOMALIA

Raids by Ethiopian Planes Reportedly Kill 6

EA251443 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 25 May 84

[Text] We have received reports from the Somali Ministry of Defense today that the attack carried out by two Abyssianian planes, a MIG-21 and a MIG-23, in the Abudwak District in the Galgugudu region has resulted in the death of two persons and the wounding of seven others. The Somali Air Force heroically engaged two attacking planes. Meanwhile, reports have been received from a SONNA correspondent in Bai District, Comrade Farah Omar, that four Abyssinian planes of the MIG-23 type attacked the town of Baydhabo at 0900 this morning. They killed four children: Amina Hassan Nuru, 7 years old; Habigah Ibrahim Adam, 6 years old; Muhammad Ibrahim Adam, 7 years old; and Abdi Khelo.

The correspondent says that the Somali Air Force defended the town of Baydhabo with heroism and that the chairman of the organization and mobilization department in the Central Committee of the SRSP, Comrade Colonel 'Abd ar-Razzak Mahmud Abu Bakr, who was on an inspection tour of Bai District this morning visited the relatives of the children and were killed in the vicious action. He condoled with them and prayed to God for the children to intercede for them on the day of judgment and grant them patience and stability. Comrade 'Abd ar-Razzak Mahmud Abu Bakr also visited the scene of the attack and was briefed on the details of the incident.

President Speaks to Armed Forces Senior Officers

EA242251 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1400 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, today held a meeting at the officers mess in Mogadishu with the senior officers of the SDR Armed Forces in the Mogadishu area. The meeting, attended by the acting defense minister, Challe Brigadier General Adan Abdullahi Nur, listened to the president's advice and directives to the members of the Armed Forces.

Challe Siad commended the senior officers of the SDR Armed Forces for patriotically carrying out their various duties for the nation. He also commended the Armed Forces for their constant vigilance in implementing the aims and aspirations of the Somali people and the country's defenses. The president added: The history of this nation will record what each of you has done, and will accordingly commend or condemn you.

The SDR president urged the senior officers of the SDR Armed Forces to do their duty with devotion and dedication at all times.

In his address, the SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, also referred to the importance of education and the strengthening of training and instruction of the various units of the Armed Forces. He said it was essential for relations and cooperation between the SDR Armed Forces and the general public to be strengthened.

Challe Siad also spoke of the respect and honor the SDR Armed Forces enjoyed from the general public by virtue of their unswerving advancement of the interests of society and safeguarding of the existence of the SDR's nationhood.

The president also spoke of the need for the SDR Armed Forces to participate in fighting all evils, such as blackmarketeering, and in guarding the nation's resources.

In conclusion the president urged the officers to cooperate in discharging their national duties and advancing the aspirations of the nation.

Minister Said Buying Arms in South Africa

EA241254 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Informed sources say the visit to South Africa by so-called defense minister of the Mogadishu regime, General Muhammad Ali Samatur, was to get arms for the Barre regime.

Reports confirm that Ali Samatur held talks with senior South African officials in Swaziland, which neighbors South Africa. His trip to that region was different from that which the Mogadishu regime called a friendly visit from Somalia to Kenya, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Botswana, Lesotho, and Malawi.

The reports add that Gen Ali Samatur, accompanied by six senior officials who are experts in arms manufactured by the Eastern bloc, are negotiating with Sough Africa on how to buy from it all the weapons South Africa captured from Angola when it invaded southern Angola at the end of last year and the beginning of this year. This is not the first time that the Mogadishu regime has taken such action in buying weapons through the black market. It is also reported that earlier the Barre regime obtained arms through the black market from Spain, Italy, South Africa, and others.

Rumors About Barre's Son's Death Noted

LD241303 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Rumors circulating in Mogadishu say that Shire Mohammed Siad Barre, who died in his house in Mogadishu on 10 May, may have committed suicide by shooting himself.

The rumors also have it that before commiting suicide, Shire Mohamed Siad Barre saw his father, Dictator Siad Barre, and was with him for many hours on the night in question.

His dead body was seen the following morning and a letter with undisclosed contents was also found.

Many innocent (?relatives) and doctors appealed for a postmortem to be done on his body, but the Mogadishu regime ignored this and refused. His body was later buried without a postmortem being conducted.

Briefs

New Ambassadors to Somalia — The SDR President Challe Mohamed Siad Barre received letters of credence from the new Japanese ambassador, Mr (Sarashidi Jata), and the new Danish Ambassador, Mr William Andersen, who are both based in Cairo, and the new Bangladesh ambassador, Muhammad Muhsin who is based in Jedah. The SDR president, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre this afternoon received at the Presidency here in Mogadishu the Egyptian ambassador in the SDR, Mr Muhammad Sami, who delivered a special message from the president of Egypt, Mr Muhammad Husni Mubarak. [Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 23 May 84 EA]

Somalia-Djibouti Military Talks — The SDR military delegation,led by the commander of the 26th Division of the SDR Armed Forces,based in the north-west region of the SDR, Challe Brigadier General Muhammad Hashi Gani, returned home after their 8-day official visit to the Republic of Djibouti. While in Djibouti the SDR military delegation held high level talks with Djibouti defense officials,and also held talks with Djibouti President al-Haji Hassan Gouled Aptidon. [Hargeisha Domestic Service in Somali 1530 GMT 23 May 84 EA]

TANZANIA

Cuban Foreign Minister Arrives in Dar es Salaam

EA241244 Nairobi KNA in English 0905 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Dar es Salaam, May 24 — The Cuban foreign minister, Isidore Malmierca, arrived in Dar es Salaam this morning for a 2-day working visit to Tanzania, according to SHIHATA [TANZANIAN NEWS AGENCY]. A foreign affairs official said this morning that Malmierca, who is accompanied by his wife Maria, will have talks with his Tanzanian counterpart, Mr Benjamin Mkapa. He said while in the country, the Cuban foreign minister, who is leading a six-member delegation, is expected to call on President Nyerere and Prime Minister Salim Ahmed Salim tomorrow. Other members of his delegation include the director in hisoffice Ambassador Giraldo Mazola, director for African Affairs in the Cuban Foreign Ministry Ambassador Raoul Barzega, and two assistants. Cuba was among the first Latin American countries to establish diplomatic ties at ambassadorial level with Tanzania. It assists Tanzania in various social and economic fields particularly in health and education. Other Cuban-assisted projects include construction of agricultural secondary schools. It also provides scholarships in various fields, and the two countries have a joint commission for cooperation designed to promote economic and social cooperation between them. During its sixth session last year, the joint commission agreed to establish barter trade between Tanzania and Cuba, but the arrangements are yet to be finalized. Malmierca was met at the Dar es Salaam international airport by Mkapa.

Holds Talks, Brings Message

EA242349 Dar Es Salaam External Service in English 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Excerpt] The Cuban foreign minister, Ndugu Isidoro Malmierca, is in Dar es Salaam and has held talks with the minister for foreign affairs, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa. An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said that the talks would continue tomorrow. The official said Ndugu Malmierca is expected tomorrow to deliver a special message to President Nyerere from President Fidel Castro and later call on the prime minister, Ndugu Salim Ahmad Salim.

BURUNDI

Ivorian Businessmen Seek Trade Expansion

AB241645 Paris AFP in French 1549 GMT 2 May 84

[Text] Bujumbura, 2 May (AFP) — A delegation of Ivorian businessmen led by Henri Obre, deputy director of the Ivorian Center for External Trade, is currently visiting Bujumbura where it met with businessmen from Burundi. The Ivorian delegation's presence in Burundi falls within the framework of the implementation of the Lagos Plan of Action on the restructuring and intensifying trade relations between African countries. The Ivorian delegation hopes to explore the possibility of developing trade between Burundi and the Ivory Coast. The delegation is expected to have contacts with Burundian trade authorities in order to list the number of items they can import or export from each other's country. The two parties will also try to identify factors which militate against trade development between the two countries.

CAMEROON

Yaounde Cautions Against Foreign Media Distortions

AB241736 Yaounde Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 24 May 84

[Luke Ananga editorial]

[Text] One of the most ferocious imperialist instruments of subversion and destabilization in the Third World is the media, especially those programs designed and beamed to us. Be it Radio Moscow, France International, the Voice of America, the French-controlled Africa Number One, the World Service of the BBC; whether it is *IZVESTIYA, LE MONDE, LE CANARD ENCHAINE, THE NEW YORK TIMES* or the *TIMES* of London, history and events have proved that these organs of the media have lost every single (?arms of the canons) of objective reporting and analysis as far as events in the Third World are concerned, with Cameroon very much included. The danger they pose is the resounding victory they have won in terms of the credibility we give them and the wholesale respect and gullibility accredited to them by our listeners and readers. The past 25 years in this country represent an entire sell-out in this direction as many of us — tens of thousands of our naive listeners and readers — were caught in this poisonous net, spread out daily by the imperialist media. Take your mind back a little to the infectious commentaties made about the leadership of this country during the first trial in February by the foreign press. Consider for a while what for example France International, *LE MONDE* and so on, had to say about President Biya's magnanimous action just after the verdict, extending clemency to the clearly guilty three. These organs, spinelessly avaricious, [words indistinct] over by the [words indistinct] termed the trial and the verdict a masquerade and a travesty of justice. Some took fun and laughed with derision at the presidential clemency. Nearly all of us listened to their ceaseless broadcasts and read much about the pecuniary love affair that had just been concocted between that media and the oppressor of yesteryears. Many, especially the few hundred misguided soldiers, oblivious of their responsibilities to this country, believed them and were fooled into taking up arms to overthrow the institutions of the republic. The people of this country, represented by the gallant armed forces, stood up in total rejection of this method of assuming power. And President Biya, who has a unique way of putting things succinctly, said: For the really guilty, punishment was meted out in proportion to their crime against the state. For the less guilty among them, those who allowed themselves to be dragged into the revolt without knowing the ill they were doing, the time for remorse has started. Tomorrow, it will be the time for expiation. No one is, by this editorial, barring our people from listening to, or reading what they like; this is not even practically possible.All we are saying — and we stand by it — is that beware of those who come to you in tinct and sheep clothings: beware of taking them literaly; beware of the Gospel according to them; they have no right to pontificate, especially on issues that concern our lives. Do you not see how suffocated they have been since the tragedy of 6 April? They were caught with their pants down. The trouble is simple-minded Cameroonians have paid for their thoughtless gullibility with their lives or are now languishing in jail.

GABON

Owatseque Candidacy for Top OAU Post Maintained

AB171854 Paris AFP in French 1450 GMT 17 May 84

[Text] Banjul, 17 May (AFP) — Emile Kassa Mapsi, Gabonese deputy prime minister, has reaffirmed in Banjul that Gabon maintains the candidacy of Paul Okoumba Owatseque to the post of secretary general of the OAU. The deputy prime minister, who arrived in Banjul on Wednesday, delivered a message from Gabonese President Omar Bongo to Gambian President Sir Dawda Jawara. He did not disclose the contents of the message during his press conference prior to his departure for Guinea-Bissau.

ZAIRE

Belgian Envoy Delivers Martens Message

AB241715 Dakar PANA in French 1620 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Kinshasa, 24 May (AZAP/PANA) — Luc Puttman, Belgian ambassador to Zaire, on Wednesday delivered to Umba Di Lutete, Zairian foreign minister, a message from Belgian prime minister Wilfried Martens for President Mobutu Sese Seko. The Belgian ambassador said after the talk with the Zairian minister, that the message was a reply to one sent by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of Zaire, to his Belgian counterpart, Martens. Concerning the particular agreements and exchange of letters signed on Tuesday between Zaire and Belgium, Mr Puttman said that they were within the framework of Belgian-Zairian cooperation in the educational, industrial, and technical fields. The forthcoming visit to Belgium by the Zairian head of state, scheduled to take place from 11 July through 14 July, was also discussed during this talk, Ambassador Puttman added. He also announced that the Belgian-Zairian Grand Joint Commission will hold its meeting shortly after the presidential visit.

GHANA

Asamoah Receives Ivorian Foreign Minister Ake

AB241402 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, this morning received his Ivorian counterpart, Simeon Ake, in his office. They had detailed discussions on matters of mutual concern and interest, particularly developments in southern Africa, Western Sahara, Chad, and the general economic strategy of the OAU. The issue of the venue for the next OAU and ECOWAS meetings were also discussed. There was a broad agreement and understanding on these issues.

On bilateral issues, the two ministers discussed the state transport buses locked up in the Ivory Coast. They however noted with satisfaction that there is meaningful dialogue between their two governments and expressed the belief that this would help eliminate possible areas of misunderstanding between their governments. The two officials expressed the political will of their governments to strengthen the friendship and cooperation between their countries.

Ake Cited on Cooperation Talks

AB210759 Accra Domestic Servicein English 0700 GMT
21 May 84

[Text] A meeting of the Ghana-Ivory Coast permanent commission for cooperation opens in Accra today. It aims at reactivating the work of the commission established some 14 years ago.

A 13-member Ivorian delegation led by the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Simeon Ake, arrived in Accra last night. He told newsmen at the airport that the decision to reactivate the joint commission followed the discussions Provisional National Defense Council chairman, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, held with President Houphouet-Boigny during his recent visit to the Ivory Coast.

Mr Ake described relations between Ghana and the Ivory Coast as cordial. He said if there is any cause of dispute between the two countries there should be a roundtable conference to find an amicable solution.

The secretary for foreign affairs, Dr Obed Asamoah, who met the delegation, hoped the session would be held in an atmosphere of peace and friendliness.

Cooperation Protocol Signed With Yugoslavia

AB241355 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Ghana and Yugoslavia today signed a protocol agreement on scientific, technical, and economic cooperation in Accra. Under it, the two countries will increase their volume of trade and step up investment in agricultural and industrial sectors. Yugoslavia will import cocoa products, processed timber, manganese ore, natural rubber, industrial diamonds, and other exportable products from Ghana. Ghana will import from Yugoslavia constructional and industrial machinery, tools for wood and metal works, agricultural equipment, food processing machines, cotton yearns, fertilizer, and irrigation machines. Other items Ghana will import from Yugoslavia are tires and tubes, vehicle batteries, pharmaceutical materials, and drugs for human and animal treatment. The rest are metal and steel sheets, galvanized sheets, spare parts and other exportable Yugoslav products.

The two countries also agreed to cooperate in joint ventures between the Social Security Bank and EKB [expansion unknown] of Yugoslavia, the participation of Energo Invest of Yugoslavia and the Volta River Authority for the extension of the grid from Kumasi to the Brong Ahafo, Northern and Upper Regions. As part of the agreement, Autoput of Yugoslavia will rehabilitate the Kumasi-Cape Coast road.

The secretary for local government, Kwame Dwemo-Kessei, signed for Ghana, while the leader of the Yugoslav team to the joint Ghana-Yugoslavia permanent commission for cooperation, Dimitrije Tasic, initialed for his country. The 12-member Yugoslav team has since left for home.

GRAPHIC Views Abuses by Border Guards

AB240930 Accra Domestic Service in English
0700 GMT 24 May 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* comments on alleged sabotaging, irritating, and dehumanizing acts of some Ghanaian border personnel along the country's borders with Upper Volta.

The stories have it that those border personnel, on seizing monies and other items from Upper Voltaics, do not issue seizure notices to enable the customs and excise department to take charge of the confiscated items so that they could be properly accounted for and deposited. Instead, these border personnel take the confiscated items, whether in cash or in kind, and keep them. Sometimes the Upper Voltaics are said to be manhandled and even beaten up by the border guards.

And the *GRPAHIC* states that 3 years into the revolution, one would have thought that border personnel would have abandoned their selfish pursuits in the national interest, seeing that the nation has been wrecked by acts of this nature. The paper reminds the border guards that the laws and regulations which dictate the measures to be applied to smugglers and currency trafficers do not include molestation, especially so where the person or persons involved are unarmed. Guardsmen should also know that their alleged action amounts to plain stealing, and an unfriendly act against our Upper Voltaic brothers. In view of this, the *GRAPHIC* calls for a change of attitude by the guardsmen, and drastic action against those of them who are stealing, and at the same time creating enmity between Ghana and her neighbors.

UK, Swaziland, Mozambique Ties With RSA Viewed

AB211600 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] The effects of the agreements signed between South Africa and three of the Frontline States, Swaziland, Mozambique, and Angola, are giving much room for concern all over the world. Swaziland, which had signed the agreement earlier but was not able to announce it to the world till after Mozambique and Angola had signed theirs, now goes as far as arresting ANC members and handing them over to South Africa.

Swaziland knows very well that some of these brave freedom fighters will be murdered or end up with life imprisonment. The least she could do, or could have done was to deport them to another country where they will be accepted, but in her eagerness to sing her master's tune, Swaziland is eroding all the gains of the African liberation struggle by cooperating with the racist Botha regime.

On her part, Mozambique should cast her mind back to the time when she was fighting for her liberation. How many Frontline countries at that time did not suffer the wrath of South Africa because of Mozambique? Is the instinct for self-preservation so great that he has to send away comrades who have no home to go to? Mozambique is now calling for South African troops to come and help her crush the Mozambique National Resistance, MNR. This move is ironical, since it is the same South Africa and her allies who continue to arm the MNR. One wonders if this is not a pretext for South Africa to come and map out strategic areas in Mozambique for future use.

It is clear that Maputo is going too far in her cooperation with Pretoria. With Pretoria's desire to form a constellation of South African states, inviting her troops into Mozambique is tantamount to Mozambique's surrendering her freedom.

Even though the OAU has done its best to appreciate reasons for these states in cooperating to some extent with Pretoria, and therefore has not condemned the agreement, the effects now are becoming obviously negative. These countries certainly cannot play their roles of Frontline states in the attempt of the world to isolate South Africa. No wonder therefore, that the Thatcher regime has been so bold as to invite Botha to London for talks.

The British have been encouraging the English rugby team to tour South Africa, despite all protests from the anti-apartheid movements. The campaign to isolate South Africa is being defeated by the nations of the Frontline states. African countries with any conscience should impress upon our sister countries that their act is bordering on the betrayal of the causes of African unity and liberation. These developments also call for the enforcement of the idea of the African defense force which can help our sisters in trouble, so that they do not turn to the enemy who pretends to be their friend.

GUINEA

Guinea-Bissau Delegation Arrives for Talks

AB241750 Conakry Domestic Service in French
1245 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Colonel Carlos Correia, member of the Political Bureau of the African Party for the Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde [PAIGC], first vice chairman of the Guinea-Bissau State Council, and minister of rural development, arrived in Conakry last night at 0000 GMT. He was leading a delegation comprising Fidelis Cabral de Almada, minister of foreign affairs; Francisco da Silva, official in charge of the external affairs division of the PAIGC; Lansana Toure, head of the foreign affairs ministry division for Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Col Carlos Correia is bearer of a special message from President Joao Bernardo Vieira to President Lansana Conte, Guinean head of state. Cheickh Sylla asked the Guinea-Bissau official at the airport to tell him the purpose of his visit to Conakry:

[Begin recording] [Correia] First of all, I want to take this opportunity to thank my brother Diara Traore and the brotherly Guinean people. The purpose of our visit is first to convey a message from my president to his brother and colleague Conte. Also, our visit falls within the framework of our policy of consultations we deem very necessary, especially now. This is why we can say that after the events which affected our brotherly country — Guinea — and being very busy, we should now make contacts with our brothers, our comrades, and our friends. We think that such contacts contribute to the strengthening of the ties of friendship and cooperation which we have had since independence. My delegation,which has three persons, includes the minister of foriegn affairs and an official of our party. That is the purpose of our visit to Conakry.

[Sylla] You are visiting Guinea at a time when some are making preparations for the upcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa, while others are against the holding the summit in the Ethiopian capital. What is your country's stand?

[Correia] Well, for us, we would have wished the summit to be held in Guinea-Conakry, not only becuase it is a brotherly and neighboring country sharing the same objectives with us, but also because some preparations had already been made here. This is why we think the conference should be held in Guinea-Conakry. But as you know, in our continent there are diverse positions on the issue. Everyone acts in his own way. So for us and for our government, we would have been pleased to see the summit held in Guinea-Conakry. Such is our position.

[Sylla] Thank you Mr Vice President. [end recording]

IVORY COAST

President Houphouet-Boigny Receives French Adviser

AB230923 Paris AFP in French 0731 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Abidjan, 23 May (AFP) — The Ivorian head of state, Mr Felix Houphouet-Boigny, is "very much aware of all proposals

for a meeting of Chadians, notably in Brazzaville," and he "will make every effort he can to bring about a reconciliation," according to Mr Guy Penne [adviser to the French president on African and Malagasy affairs], who spoke to AFP on Tuesday evening.

The adviser to the French president on African affairs, who arrived in Abidjan on Monday evening, had just met at length with the Ivorian president.

Still speaking about Chad, Mr Penne said the great principles of respect for territorial integrity and the sovereignty of states were reaffirmed.

Concerning Guinea, Mr Guy Penne stated: "President Houphouet-Boigny hopes that France will grant the greatest amount of aid as quickly as possible to Guinea in the areas for which it is being requested, namely, in the educational, economic, and monetary fields."

Mali's future entry into the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) was also mentioned. "President Houphuoet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast and Senegalese President Abdou Diouf are making joint efforts to clear the final difficulties before 1 June," Mr Penne said in this regard. In fact, this is the date on which Mali is scheduled to join the UMOA and abandon the Malian franc (which is equal to 1 French cent) in favor of the CFA franc (which is equal in value to 2 French cents).

It was learned in Abidjan that so far, five out of the six UMOA member states have agreed on Mali's entry entry into the UMOA. They are Senegal, Niger, Benin, Togo, and Ivory Coast. Upper Volta is yet to agree and the UMOA question might form part of the talks to be held between President Houphouet-Boigny and Chairman Thomas Sankara during the next visit of the Upper Voltan head of state to Ivory Coast, it was learned fron the Ivorian economic capital.

Problems of the OAU and southern Africa were also examined by the Ivorian president and Mr Guy Penne.

The French adviser left Abidjan on Tuesday evening for Paris.

President's Meeting With Sam Nujoma Noted

AB240942 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 24 May 84 p24

[Text] As he had promised his interlocutors of the Multiparty Conference on Namibia, President Houphouet-Boigny — who received SWAPO Chairman Sam Nujoma late yesterday morning — is continuing the dialogue with all parties interested in the independence of this southern African region.

The president of the republic gave the same advice to a delegation of the Namibian internal parties, who took part in the Lusaka conference, when he received exactly 1 week ago. This delegation, which earlier visited Togo and Gabon, came to inform the head of state about the situation prevailing in Namibia, and to ask him for advice on the best ways and means of leading the territory toward true independence.

Faithful to his policy of open dialogue, the president of the republic listened with great interest to the views expressed by the various leaders of the internal political movements, and encouraged them to persevere on the path of reconciliation of all the citizens of this region.

As one can see, President Houphouet-Boigny spoke the same language to the delegates of the internal parties and those of the SWAPO of Sam Nujoma: He called for the settlement of the Namibian problem through dialogue and conciliation. And here also, as in other fields, Africa's wise man is making discreet efforts to help Namibia attain independence through his contacts. Sam Nujoma's visit falls within this context.

SWAPO Welcomes Ivorian Mediation With Conditions

AB241749 Dakar PANA in French 1207 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Dakar, 24 May (APS-SEN/PANA) — SWAPO President Sam Nujoma is expected in Dakar on Thursday for a 3-day official visit to Senegal, at the invitation of the head of state, President Abdou Diouf.

This visit is considered by Eddy Amkongo, SWAPO representative in Dakar, as the occasion to "physically present" the Namibian nationalist leader to the Senegalese people "who show much interest in and given an unflinching support to the struggle of the Namibian people under the guidance of SWAPO."

Mr Amkongo, who was speaking in an interview with the SENEGALESE PRESS AGENCY (APS), stated that during the visit they will have the opportunity to inform the Senegalese authorities of the current situation in southern Africa, to enable them see how they can contribute toward the development of this situation.

It is reported that Sam Nujoma was received in audience for the second time in a month by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in Abidjan on Thursday. It is recalled that the Ivorian head of state has always advocated dialogue as a means of solving conflicts, particularly in southern Africa.

Questioned on this, the SWAPO representative said that mediation on the part of the Ivorian head of state will be welcome if it will "put pressure on the racist South African regime to negotiate with the people of Namibia," and push the Western countries to review their positions. Mr Amkongo stated that SWAPO has always led a "strong fight on the diplomatic and political levels" and that the armed struggle was only a kind of support to force Pretoria to acknowledge the reality of Namibian nationalism and enter into negotiations with SWAPO.

Replying to a question, Eddy Amkongo said the signing of agreements by Mozambique and Angola with South Africa could not in any way impede the struggle of the Namibian people "which is taking place inside Namibia itself."

"We are fighting a guerrilla war and not a conventional one," he said, adding that in such a case "one should not speak of permanent bases in this or that country, but of transit bases for our soldiers." Anyway, the signing of these agreements have led

SWAPO to adopt other strategies aimed at intensifying the armed struggle.

LIBERIA

Foreign Minister Returns From European Tour

AB231930 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Foreign Minister Ernest Eastman returned home last night following his visits to four European countries, including Romania and the Netherlands. Minister Eastman told the Liberian news agency upon arrival at Robertsfield, that his visit to Romania was in line with the government's policy to maintain good relations with all peace-loving nations.

MALI

Communique Follows Bouhara Visit to Mali

LD250010 Algiers Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A joint Algerian-Mali communique was published this evening following the visit to Bamako by an FLN delegation led by Mr Bouhara.

In the joint document, the FLN and the Democratic Union of the Malian people are notably asking for a strict and complete implementation of the resolution of the 19th OAU summit on Western Sahara, which calls on Morocco and on the Polisario Front to start direct negotiations.

Regarding the Gulf conflict opposing two brotherly Muslim people, Iran and Iraq, the two parties send a fraternal call to the two belligerants asking them to put an end to this fratricide war of destruction which serves only the interests of the enemies of the Third World.

NIGERIA

UK Pilots Fly Out Jet Grounded by Authorities

AB242030 Lagos NAN in English 1240 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Ikeja, May 24 (NAN) — One of the grounded private jets on Saturday disappeared from the Murtala Mohammed Airport. The eight-seater plane, a Hawker Siddley-125 with registration number G-LORI, belongs to Sparkling Breweries LTD. in Bendel.

Competent sources told correspondents at the airport that the plane flew out of the country late in the evening on Saturday with two British pilots without the knowledge of security agents and the control tower. The sources said that the plane took off while the control tower officials were busy giving clearance to a Nigeria Airways plane that was about to fly out of the country.

Security agents, who got wind of the incident minutes later, were said to have contacted some neighboring West African countries in a frantic bid to retrieve the plane, the sources said. The source said that the plane was later intercepted in Abidjan, Ivory Caost, where it had stopped to refuel.

The airport commandant, Wing Commander Ahmed Tijani, confirmed the story, but told newsmen that he was yet to get the details about the plane's disappearance from the officials on duty at the time of the incident.

The airport chief of facilities, Mr A.A. Onuche, told newsmen that a full report on the incident had been forwarded to the minister of transport and aviation, Alhaji Abdullhi Ibrahim. He said that it was only the minister who could speak about the incident to the press.

Holding Three UK Pilots

AB242035 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Nigerian security officials are holding three British helicopter pilots following the disappearance last weekend of an executive jet from Lagos airport. Reports from Lagos say that three, Barry Glover, Andrews Patterson, and Kenneth Clark of British Helicopters, were arrested by security officials a day after the jet mysteriously flew out of Lagos.

According to the *PUNCH* newspaper, the British jet, leased to a Nigerian brewing firm, was flown out of Lagos by its British pilot and co-pilot in apparent defiance of the Nigerian security order impounding all private aircraft.

The government banned all flights by private aircraft as part of anti-smuggling measures ordered by the ruling military authorities during a nationwide currency changeover this month. The jet is believed to have landed in the Ivorian capital of Abidjan.

Special Military Tribunal Opens in Kaduna

AB241316 Lagos NAN in English 1305 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Kaduna, May 24 (NAN) — The Special Military Tribunal, Kaduna Zone, began sitting in Kaduna today.

Briefing newsmen, the chairman, Navy Capt Babatunde Elegbede, pledged that justice would prevail in every case brought before the tribunal. He said that in accordance with the provisions of the decree setting up the tribunal, every accused person would be adequately represented by a counsel of his choice "for the sake of mutual trust and understanding of the evidence to be advanced before the tribunal."

The chairman said that members of the tribunal were determined to ensure that "not only would justice be done, but it would be seen and proven from our records of proceedings whenever made public, that it would have been done."

Navy Capt Elegbede said that the ultimate objectives of the tribunal included the "killing of the cankerworm of ten-percenters" and retrieving those resources that have been denied the citizens.

Correspondents of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERA (NAN) covering the tribunal, said that proceedings were being conducted in camera in an army guest house. The correspondent also reports that vehicles were barred from plying the vicinity of the tribunal building while journalists who covered the press briefing were thoroughly searched and screened before they were allowed in.

Other members of the tribunal are Lt Col Habu Musa Gumal, Lt Col Mohammed Maina, Wing Commander John Obakpolor and Mr Justice Paul Nwokedi.

Figures Reveal Expanding Money Supply
AB241840 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Money supply in Nigeria for the month of November last year stood at more than 10 billion naira. This shows an increase of 127 million naira, or 3.2 percent over the amount for the preceding month. A Central Bank of Nigeria report says money supply for the month recorded a substantial increase of 1,448.1 million naira or 15.5 percent over the level of the previous year. On bank credits, the report says the aggregate banking system's credits assigned to domestic economy in the month under review stood at over 27 billion naira. This reflects an increase of 248 million naira, and about 1 percent during the month.

Finance Minister Gives Views on Devaluation, Trade
AB241845 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Nigeria says she is not convinced of the net advantage of a devaluation. This was stated by the minister of finance, Dr O. Soleye, in an interview with newsmen in Vienna, Austria, before he left for London. The minister said he had not seen the positive advantage of an exchange rate adjustment in terms of Nigerian Government's objective in revamping the country's economy. He also noted that since the new administration took over, it had been giving serious thought to the loan negotiation between Nigerian and the IMF. On trade liberalization, Dr Soleye said the IMF had not made its case in relation to a developing country like Nigeria, considering the country's economic position.

Idiagbon Discusses Nation's Economic Policies
AB241138 Lagos NAN in English 1055 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Benin, May 24, (NAN) — The policies of the present military government are geared toward the function of imports and the intensification of internal revenue collection to broaden the revenue base of the government, the chief of staff, Supreme Headquarters, Brig Tune Idiagbon, said in Benin yesterday.

In a message to the four-day annual conference of the Nigerian Economic Society at the University of Benin, Brig Idiagbon pointed out that this "inward-looking development strategy" would create obvious problems for the people, but noted that the government had no alternative but to adopt it.

He said that from now the country should strive to produce enough food to feed its growing population, build truly Nigerian houses to shelter the people, and use available local raw materials to run the industries. The chief of staff also pointed out that the basic weakness of the Nigerain economy was its over-dependence on the external sector.

He said that agricultural sector, which could have provided the base for an "internal engine" of growth, had been neglected for the past years. Agricultural exports, such as cocoa, groundnut, rubber, coffee, and palm produce which the country exported before, he said, had declined, adding that these commodities were now being imported to sustain the local manufacturing plants.

Brig Idiagbon explained that the War Against Indiscipline (WAI) was launched to make Nigerians "look inward and be content with whatever we have."

He, however, solicited the advice of Nigerian economists on how to make the self-reliance policy of the Federal Government succeed since, according to him, "the policy was bound to have its merits and demerits." He urged the economists to consider the peculiar social and economic circumstances of Nigeria and prescribe development strategies suitable to the realities of the nation.

The speech was read on his behalf by the Bendel military governor, Brig Jeremiah Useni.

RSA Prime Minister's Visit to France Condemned
AB241030 Paris AFP in French 0801 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Lagos, 24 May (AFP) — Nigerian Defense Minister Domkat Bali on Wednesday condemned South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha's planned private visit to France in June of this year.

General Bali told Michel Drumetz, the French ambassador to Lagos, that his country did not entertain any particular enmity against South Africa as a nation, but it disapproved of its apartheid policy, and attitude toward Namibia.

He urged France, which suspended its membership in the Contact Group on Namibia late last year, to apply greater pressure on South Africa so that it will end its racist policy. For his part, Mr Drumetz recalled that the French Government had not invited the South African prime minister.

Commentary Views Gambari Trip to Southern Africa
AB241640 Lagos International Service in English 0930 GMT 24 May 84

[Station commentary]

[Text] Nigeria's external affairs minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, is currently on a tour of east and southern Africa. According to his itinerary, the minister is visiting the Frontline states: Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, Botswana, and Angola, as well as Ethiopia. As revealed by the minister himself, the aim of his

tour is to enable Nigeria to update her understanding of developments in southern Africa, especially the follow-up to the nonaggression pacts signed between apartheid South Africa and Angola and Mozambique. So pertinent is the minister's statement that a wind of change seems to be blowing across southern Africa, and that Nigeria would want to make sure that it was not an ill wind that will deter the liberation effort. [sentence as heard]

The tour will also enable the minister to restate Nigeria's determination to continue her financial, material, and diplomatic support to the African National Congress [ANC] and the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO. The minister's visit to those countries is therefore significant in that it will afford him and the leaders of those countries, particularly the Frontline States, the opportunity of explaining each other's standpoint with regard to the situation in southern Africa. This will help to clear many errors or possible misunderstandings.

The OAU, as a matter of policy, is opposed to dialogue with the racist South African Government but because of the reality of their situation economically and politically, both Angola and Mozambique have had no alternative but to come to terms with the racist regime and consequently sign nonaggression pacts with it. Not unexpectedly, this has generated some misgivings among members of the OAU. But then, there is no doubt that most African states have now come to realize that those countries that have signed the nonaggression pacts with South Africa had no choice but to bow to stark reality. They have realized that the racist regime, aided and abetted by the Western allies because of their vast economic investments in South Africa, has used the enormous resources at its disposal to mount economic sabotage against them, bleeding their fragile economies to the point of death. Still not satisfied with this, the apartheid regime procured arms for dissident elements in these impoverished African states to wage destructive wars against their own kith and kin. In the process, the meager resources available to these countries were used to prosecute war against the dissidents. As a result, the rail and road systems were dangerously disrupted when not totally destroyed. The cost of fighting back the insurgents became enormous. In a situation like this, the countries concerned had to sit back and reflect on the situation in their national interest and reshape their policies, taking cognizance of the realities in the region.

Although Nigeria's stand on the issue is well known, Dr Gambari's visit is significant, Nigeria being one of the largest populated countries in Africa with her enormous resources and potentials. Nigeria's better understanding of the situation in southern Africa can be an influence on the stand of other African countries. It can at least help the OAU to appreciate the realities of the situation in southern Africa, and the decision taken by those two countries. Perhaps, it will assist the organization to streamline its policy on apartheid, and reshape members' attitude toward the most vulnerable southern African countries, not by staging a round-about turn in its policy but by a modality for alternatives in the organization's strategy to ensure ultimate freedom for the people suffering under the yoke of apartheid. This can be achieved through increased financial aid to the African National Congress, ANC, and the Southwest Africa People's Organization, SWAPO, and at least diplomatic support from the frontline states. Nigeria's firm policy in this regard can be a pointer to a decisive strategy being adopted by other African countries, and a catalyst to a better understanding of the southern African situation.

SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

Joint Cooperation Commission With Angola Meets

MB212021 Luanda ANGOP in French 1200 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] Luanda, 21 May (ANGOP) — The first session of the Angola-Sao Tome Joint Commission, which began meeting last Saturday in the city of Sao Tome, may pave the way for a gradual change in the orientation of the cooperation between the two countries. This session intends to move toward a policy of bringing about complementarity between the two economies.

Begun in 1977, cooperation relations between Angola and Sao Tome and Principe have so far been characterized by the fundamental principle of assistance by Angola without there being any type of repayment to the People's Republic of Angola.

With regard to trade, the balance favors Angola, which mainly sells petroleum products to Sao Tome and Principe as well as cement, fish meal [as received] and corn and wheat flour, albeit on a smaller scale. Cooperation is most noticible in air transportation. Since 1978, TAAG airplanes have flown to Sao Tome every week.

One of the issues that certainly has marked the debates in this first session of the joint commission has been the terms for the liquidation of the debt which Sao Tome and Principe Airlines owes TAAG. This debt is estimated at $1,399,182.21. Other Sao Tome and Principe enterprises also owe TAAG the sum of 23 million dobras ($1 equals about 43 dobras). This amount represents the charges for TAAG transporting goods for those enterprises.

Without being prejudicial toward Sao Tome, we have learned from an official source that, as a means of liquidating these debts, Angola is expected to utilize these sums for local investment or for the benefit of the Angolan embassy in Sao Tome and Principe.

In finance, which has been most important in Luanda-Sao Tome relations since 1978, Angola has given Sao Tome, within the framework of the financial protocol signed during 1978, two nonrepayable credits, respectively for $1 million and for 100 million kwanzas ($1 equals approximately 30 kwanzas), from which only 5 million kwanzas remain to be used.

All these areas of the economy, as well as others, such as agriculture, fisheries, health, industry, petroleum, education, culture, and sports, were studied during the meeting of the joint commission, [word indistinct] to create reciprocity in cooperation relations between the People's Republic of Angola and Sao Tome and Principe.

Trade Arrangements Discussed

AB221910 Dakar PANA in English 1200 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Luanda, 22 May (ANGOP/PANA) — The first session of the joint commission between Angola and Sao Tome and Principe, which was held in the town of Sao Tome from May 19-21, has opened the doors to a gradual change in the cooperation between the two countries, so that in future their economies will complement each other.

The cooperation between Angola and the small island Republic of Sao Tome and Principe began in 1977. Up to now it has been characterised basically by aid given by Angola to Sao Tome.

Although Angola is much larger and richer, and has far greater technical and material resources than Sao Tome, there are fields where, if resources are exploited on a reciprocal basis, cooperation between the two countries can be made more real and effective.

The trading arrangements between the two countries are at the moment weighted overwhelmimgly in Angola's favor. Angola's principal export to Sao Tome is petroleum products. Sao Tome also buys cements, poultry, fishmeal, maize and wheat from Angola.

This trading imbalance cannot be overcome immediately, but at least the export of equipment produced in Sao Tome, paper products, and other goods that the islands produce would signficiantly reduce the imbalance.

Air transport is another crucial sector in the cooperation between the two countries. Angolan Airlines (TAAG) flies weekly to Sao Tome, and provides a crucial link with the outside world.

Discussed at the joint commisssion was the liquidation of the debt owed by Sao Tomean Airlines to TAAG, which stands at 1.4 million U.S. dollars. Furthermore a number of Sao Tomean companies owe TAAG between them about half a million dollars. It has been suggested that the most viable way of solving this problem is for Angola to use the money in Sao Tome and Principe through local investment, or to offset part of the costs of the Angolan Embassy in Sao Tome.

Other areas of cooperation discussed by the joint commission included agriculture, fisheries, health, industry, education, finance, culture and sport.

TOGO

SWAPO's Nujoma Meets Officials, Views Independence

AB221610 Lome Domestic Service in French 1230 GMT 22 May 84

[Excerpts] The head of state yestereday evening received SWAPO President Sam Nujoma. The SWAPO leader, who is leading a nine-member delegation, was received for more than an hour in the presence of the minister of interior, Kpotivi Lacle.

At the end of his audience, Sam Nujoma said in a long statement to the press that his discussions with the Togolese head of state centered on the prevailing political situation in southern Africa, precisely in Namibia.

[Begin recording] [Nujoma in English fading into French translation] First of all, the SWAPO delegation, which I have the honor to lead, has come to the Republic of Togo to brief His Excellency President Eyadema on the current political, military, and diplomatic developments concerning the struggle for the liberation of Namibia. I am very pleased to inform you and through you the Togolese brothers and sisters and Africa in general, that we have had fruitful discussions and we have also reached an agreement: His Excellency President Eyadeam has promised and pledged to continue to support our struggle for national liberation.

[Unidentified reporter] Mr President, we would like to know if the struggle for Namibia's independence will take on a new form with the recent diplomatic and political changes in southern Africa.

[Nujoma] You know a person who has his arms and legs chained only seeks to free himself of these chains. We in southern Africa live a situation where South Africa [words indistinct] all freedom fighters. Since South Africa knows it can never achieve this objective, it tries to play the Namibians one against the other. We are aware of all this. We also know that South African is only interested in our resources — our diamonds, copper, uranium, and so on. South Africa knows that unity is strength and therefore does not want to see black Africans united.

There are countries in Africa such as Togo, Algeria, Senegal, Ghana, Ivory Coast, and so on, which fought for their independence ,who frighten South Africa because it knows the same thing can happen in its region. Although our movement favors armed struggle as a means of attaining our independence, we also favor negotiations. The day South Africa agrees to implement UN Resolution 435, we will be ready to lay down our arms and go to the polls.

South Africa, in its propaganda, often stated that SWAPO is afraid of elections, but we challenge Pretoria to agree to implement the UN resolutions and organize free and impartial elections in Namibia under UN supervision. SWAPO is ready to go to the polls and we are sure of winning. We are not fighting against the white, nor against individuals, but rather ours is a fight against the colonial system of imperialism and exploitation. We assure you that a free and independent Namibia will continue to be member of the Nonaligned Movement, of which I am vice president. An independent Namibia will not be a threat to other states in the region; we will respect the principles of the OAU and the United Nations for the happiness of humanity. [end recording]

The SWAPO president arrived in Lome yesterday evening. He was welcomed on arrival by the minister of interior. He was immediately received by the head of state.

ANGOLA

CSSR's Chnoupek Arrives for Cooperation Talks

MB240855 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
0500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, Czechoslovak foreign minister, arrived in Luanda yesterday on an official visit to Angola, which will end tomorrow.

On his arrival at 4 February International Airport, the Czechoslovak foreign minister, who leads an important delegation from his country, expressed his satisfaction at being in Angola for the second time, and said that his visit is intended to strengthen friendship and cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the People's Republic of Angola in several fields. Bohuslav Chnoupek stressed that during his stay in our country, he will discuss international issues such as the strengthening of peace, support for the national liberation movement in Namibia, as well as points on a previously programmed working agenda.

Begins Talks With Jorge

MB250705 Luanda Domestic Service in English
1200 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Official Angolan-Czechoslovak talks began in Luanda today, designed to exchange ideas on a broad number of aspects of bilateral social and economic relations, and international problems concerning the two countries. The delegations representing Angola and CSSR are led by the respective foreign ministers, Paulo Teixeira Jorge and Bohuslav Chnoupek, who has been in our country since yesterday.

The CSSR foreign minister's visit will, as Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge pointed out, mark a further step toward strengthening friendship between the two parties, governments, and peoples; will contribute toward the harmonious development of existing cooperation; and will enable the two countries to assume common stands on international affairs.

According to the CSSR foreign minister, his visit to Angola will enable the two sides to debate questions relating to international affairs, namely the strengthening of peace and an unwavering support for SWAPO, sole legitimate liberation movement in Namibia.

The program for the visit of Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek includes a meeting with Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, this afternoon.

The CSSR foreign minister is also expected to meet Comrade Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee for foreign relations, and national and international press agencies.

BOTSWANA

BDP Members Asked Not To Disrupt Opposition

MB221443 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The national chairman of the Botswana Democratic Party, Vice President Mr Peter Mmusi, has advised members of his party not to disrupt meetings addressed by opposition parties. Addressing a political meeting in Mahalapye, Mr Mmusi said such tendencies as the chanting of one's political slogans at political rallies could provoke violence.

He said that his party stood for peace, national unity, basic human rights, and democracy which, he said, were well-defined in the country's Constitution. The vice president advised people who had not registered for elections to do so in the supplementary voter registration, which is currently going on.

Minister Mogwe Comments on Refugees in Country

MB221835 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1610 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The minister of external affairs, Mr Archibald Mogwe, told the House of Chiefs this morning that Botswana receives Zimbabwean refugees in accordance with its international obligations, under the Geneva convention on refugees. Mr Mogwe was answering a question from [word indistinct] member of the House of Chiefs, Mr (Feletso) [name indistinct], who wanted to know how long Botswana will continue to accomodate Zimbabwean refugees.

He was answering on behalf of the minister of public service and information, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe. He said Zimbabwean refugees, as all other refugees, come to Botswana on their own volition and not at the invitation of the Botswana Government. He said they are motivated by factors they perceive as threatening their security in their own countries. Mr Mogwe said as the Botswana Government does not know when the reasons for their coming into Botswana will cease to apply, there is no way of knowing how long the refugees will be in the country.

LESOTHO

Tanzanian Envoy on Routine Visit to Country

MB241343 Maseru Domestic Service in English
1130 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Tanzanian high commissioner to Lesotho, His Excellency Mr A.F. Mchumo, is currently on a 1-week routine visit to Lesotho. Mr Mchumo arrived in the country on Monday and will leave over the weekend. He is residing in Maputo.

The high commissioner yesterday met the minster for foreign affairs, the Honorable E.R. Sekhonyana, with whom he held detailed discussions on the Southern African political situation.

This morning Mr Mchumo was taken on a tour of rural development projects.

MOZAMBIQUE

President Machel Speech At Nampula Rally

MB241921 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1326 GMT 24 May 84

[Speech by President Samora Machel at a rally in Nampula — live]

[Excerpts] I began my speech with an aspect that is very weak — education. We recruited expatriates of all nationalities, from Europe, Asia, Latin America, Africa, and Oceania to come and teach the Mozambican man. That was our first investment.

We proclaimed a republic: People's Republic of Mozambique. What does People's Republic of Mozambique mean? Power of the people. Do you understand? People's Republic of Mozambique. However, the essence of the word people's carries within it the ideas of democracy, justice, equality, humanism, love, respect, dignity, and our collective personality. At school everyday you write, People's Republic of Mozambique, but you do not even know what people's means. When we say people's, it means from the Rovuma River to the Maputo River. There is no room for tribe, region, and race in the word people's. It means people. People are not a group of races. They are a group of men who are equal.

Do you understand, friends? Listen carefully to this. It worries us a lot, particularly you, youngsters: youngsters who join the police, but who are tribalists; youngsters who join the security service, but who are tribalists; youngsters who join the Armed Forces, but who are tribalists, regionlists, and racists. So, they distort the meaning of the word people's.

Thus, this is no longer the power of the people, but rather a fragmented power of small groups of races and regions. That is why we have not been able to transform schools into bases for the people to take over power. We have not yet been able to kill in our schools tribalism, racism, racial discrimination, and discrimination based on sex and ethnic groups. So our schools have been transformed into bases for tribalists, intrigue promoters, ambitious people, rumormongers, and little corruptive people. This is the problem of our schools. We do not forge patriotic pride at our schools. At our schools, we still do not convey the value of popular resistance, and our collective personality, the value of our culture and our art — dancing, singing and [words indistinct]. This is our primordial problem which becomes the paramount issue of our difficulties. There is a lack of competent, conscious, and responsible cadres who carry love and work with the people. If this is so, who will go to hospitals to fight diseases? How can we do anything if we are illiterate?

It is these tribalists, racists, and regionalists who join the Armed Forces. It is these tribalists, racists, and mediocre people who join the national security service. It is these mediocre, insensitive, irresponsible, and ill-mannered people who join the police. [applause] Therefore, my friends, the fault does not lie with the Political Bureau. [Machel laughs] So, it is the school's fault. It is also the fault of our parents, who do not bring us up and guide us correctly. They tolerate ill-mannered sons who are at fault, mediocre sons. Will these poor students be good when they go to work? What? [question asked four more times; crowd replies "no"]

Armed bandits. Who are they? It is you. They are here. They sleep at their aunt's, cousin's, brother-in-law's, mother's and dad's, friend's, fiance's, and they also sleep at their lover's. [laughter followed by applause] Now I ask: How do we fight against a bandit who lives in the house of his brother and cousin? How do we fight against a bandit who lives at his fiance's or brother's? Can we fight? Answer! The bandits are here, and you know them. Some of them are here with you; they are listening to this speech so they can later say [words indistinct]. [laughter] Can we thus correctly aim our weapons? What? Some portray themselves as armed bandits, but they are not armed bandits. They think that it is a good thing to be called armed bandit. [Machel laughs] [applause]

Some of them say: To be armed is to be a general. So when they approach a lady [words indistinct]. Then they feel happy. Do you know what a bandit is? A bandit is a lice disease. [laughter] That is the worst thing there is in life. Lice is a parasite. Armed bandits mean to be murderers, criminals, or a people with no moral or cultural scruples. People who do not have respect for themselves say: I am an armed bandit, shut up. An armed bandit who is with you here is not in fact an armed bandit? There are no armed bandits in Nampula. There are armed thieves. [applause] What do they want? They want trains that carry food, trucks that carry food. When they go to the villages, they want eggs, chicken, pigs, goats, and manioc flour. [laughter] They want sorghum and lettuce. They steal salt. Is this an armed bandit? He is a thief. He has a job, but since he heard there are armed bandits somewhere, and in order not to be called thief... [sentence incomplete] Were there not thieves here before? [Crowd: yes] There are thieves throughout the world.

These armed thieves thrive in all the districts of Nampula Province. First, it is because they know we have projects for Nampula Province, that are designed to improve the people's living standard. They are aware of the geographic and strategic importance of Nampula Province. Nampula's port of Nacala serves Cabo Delgado, Zambezia, Niassa, and Nampula itself. Therefore, four provinces are served by the Nacala Port. They know that the Nacala port alone serves Malawi, Zambia, Zaire, and will serve Tanzania. Four countries. Half the population of Nampula can make a living by working at the Nacala Port and railroad. In the future, Nacala Port will export large quantities of iron and coal that will come from Tete Province. We have various projects in Nampula Province.

You must first know about your own province because one only defends what he knows about. Defense is not an abstract thing. Defense begins by defending ourselves. First, self-defense. If I have a weapon, it is to defend myself. Second, to defend my father, mother, wife, children. Then I will think of [words indistinct].

In Nampula in agriculture, for instance, we want to produce cotton and cashews. Nampula is the primary producing province. Cotton is designed mainly to kill nakedness. We want to produce sisal, tobacco, sunflower, manioc, peanuts, rice, corn, beans, and sorghum.

In Nampula Province, there are the following nationalities: Soviets who work with cotton and other projects, Cubans, Bulgarians. We have Koreans, Portuguese, and also experts from the GDR. In Nampula we have Romanians, Italians, Swedes, French, and Indians. I might have forgotten some. We have Czechoslovakians, Yugoslavs, and we shall have Japanese. There are Brazilians here. They are all in Nampula to work on education as a means of acquiring science. They are also involved in health projects. Then we have these great projects that will kill famine and nakedness. They will end shortages of housing. Development means that we shall have employment, jobs, money, not only for Nampula but for the country as a whole. This is the final objective.

We are aware that there is production in the districts. However, there are many transportation difficulties because of these armed thieves. First, they prevent the peasants from producing. Therefore we cannot have peanuts, manioc, corn, and rice. The peasant himself cannot receive soap, salt, material, and headdresses. Private farmers are unable to receive fuel and spare parts. They cannot give proper attention to their work. There is a lack of security and the result is famine and nakedness. We studied this. That is the reason we all came to Nampula. There are some districts which have been affected by the armed thieves.

The Frelimo Congress and Central Committee have decided that the staff of the state apparatus should be reduced. Each ministry must be a small structure. However, such a structure must have three characteristics, namely a dynamic, strong, and cutting structure that is highly organized, disciplined, and has an executive outlook. This is the first characteristic. The second characteristic is skilled labor, that is, productive, efficient, and capable workers. The third is a dynamic structure which works 24 hours a day. We have not been able to achieve this yet. Even at the state apparatus level, we have tolerated lazy people and those who embezzle state money. There are incompetent and incapable workers who do not even know what courtesy is all about. However, they are employed by the state apparatus. They do not know their duties. They do not have a boss. They are the authority, power, and people all to themselves. They are everything. This is what happens in our state apparatus. (?All my) colleague ministers like to have a big staff so that they become bigger as well. Therefore, all ministries are full of incompetent people. When they have an incompetent typist, they appoint three more to do the job of one. Instead of one, they have four people; instead of two they have eight.

We have not expelled incompetence and incapacity. We have not punished neglect in the state apparatus. Abuse and arrogance in the state apparatus have not been punished, but rather tolerated. Sometimes we make these incompetent, arrogant, abusive people become our cajolers and admirers, and so we appoint more of them. We have not expelled, punished, and arrested them. Drivers who destroy state automobiles, and run over and kill citizens have not been arrested. We have not arrested, punished, tried, and sentenced...[sentence incomplete]. [screams heard from crowds] Hey, hey, hey. [screams and noise coming from the crowd] What is that? [noise continues]

[Announcer against a background of screams and shouts] We are at the 25 September Stadium in the city of Nampula, where this important session is taking place under the chairmanship of Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique. We will immediately try to review the rally so far, as the public present here continue to listen to a demonstration, and see, let us say, an impressive demonstration. We would like to interrupt this transmission briefly, and we will resume relaying as soon as the technical quality is adequate. We will resume shortly to continue this transimission. [Music from Maupto studios heard, followed by announcer: This is Radio Mozambique in Maputo carrying its national cast]

[Announcer resumes relaying] We are transmitting from 25 September Stadium in the city of Nampula where the demonstrations which mark this great popular rally attended by thousands and thousands of people from the city of Nampula are taking place.

[Machel] The struggle continues. Independence or death. [crowd: we shall win]

Silence, silence. I was saying that our state apparatus has been infiltrated. [noise is again heard in the background] The struggle continues. Tell them to be quiet over there. Here, here. The struggle continues. I regret because you are scary. We would have already talked a lot. The sun is about to go down. [noise continues]

[Announcer] As listeners may realize from this cast, it is getting very difficult to control these people who, at all costs want to come increasingly close to the place where Samora Machel, chairman of the Frelimo Party and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is speaking from. Therefore the noise does not permit the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution to speak, despite the loud speakers.

[Machel] Independence or death. The struggle against famine depends necessarily on the reorganization of the state apparatus. It depends on the elimination of abusive, arrogant, and lazy people, and thieves in the state apparatus. It depends on the justness of our principles at the level of all citizens of the People's Republic of Mozambique.

In the People's Republic of Mozambique, we have special forces for the defense of our independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, revolutionary gains, revolution, and (?the Constitution) of the People's Republic of Mozambique; in short, for the building of the well-being of the Mozambican people. There are the Mozambique Armed Forces that must guarantee territorial integrity throughout the nation. They must guarantee that the peasants produce, and truck drivers carry goods for the people for their well-being. The weapons that the Mozambicans (?hold in their hands) are not to hunt gazelles. They are for the (?security) of the Mozambican state.

We have the security forces of the People's Republic of Mozambique to guarantee the security of the people and the people's state. They are there to fight against spies. They fight against reactionaries. Their task is to fight disrupters of the social order. This force fights for tranquillity, it fights for calm, it fights for physical and material well-being. It consolidates the home of each citizen, thereby consolidating the sovereignty of our state and our independence.

We have the police force. The police force is to ensure the integrity of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique. The police ensure the full use of each citizen's capacities in the effort of national reconstruction. They are there to guarantee the tranquillity and harmony of every citizen. They also promote justice for all citizens in order to establish respect, love, and tranquillity in all public places, including our own homes, so that we feel protected by the Constitution and the law.

Thus, peasants will produce. Thus workers, miners, and railroadmen will feel that they have achieved their goals and will give all their knowledge, energy and effort so that this country overcomes its shortcomings. We said that Namupla has famine because we have not guaranteed all that. We came particularly to [words indistinct] we selected Nampula. (?There are) irregularities. This lack of respect for the Constitution of the People's Republic of Mozambique and our laws [words indistinct]. That is why thieves are not arrested in Nampula. The bandits live with you. They mingle with you. We have a great principle that has been proved by the war of national liberation. The enemy that has infiltrated us will not remain for a long time because they will not be able to live our style of life, discipline, political line, and behavior. However, when we begin confusing our behavior with that of the enemy, then we allow the infiltration of agents who live and remain among us.

This entails the reorganization of the state apparatus itself, the reorganization and profound knowledge among party members at district, local, provincial, and national levels. In order to achieve this, it is necessary that the Political Bureau act and think in the same way. The hearts of all the members of the Political Bureau should beat at the same pace. They are the ones who see how discipline and organization are carried out throughout the Mozambican society. It entails necessarily [words indistinct] to improve the living standard of every citizen, so justice is applied to every citizen. It also entails respect for guest workers of various nationalities who work and impart their knowledge for the development of this country that is called Mozambique. [passage indistinct] Independently from their social origin or height — whether he is 1.5 or 2 meters tall. [applause]. Independently from the color of their skin — they are all citizens of the People's Republic of Mozambique and have responsiblities under the law. They have duties and obligations, but also have rights. The first right is freedom. [applause].

It is getting dark, my friends. I do not talk to people without seeing their faces. Did you understand? There is no point. However, if you want I can continue. [applause] But you have run away from here. How can I continue? I stayed here. You ran away. Where did you run to? What? [Machel says something in the vernacular followed by applause] Scary and coward people. That was what I said in my language: [Machel repeats words in vernacular] so, you are scary and cowards. You have abandoned me here. Can I trust people of Nampula? What? You did not even run up here to protect the president. You ran away. [applause] So? The dearest son. What son? So, you ran away leaving the dearest son here. People from Nampula are special. [Machel laughs] What?

I don't know whether we [words indistinct]. However, I am going to end. Is that all right? I am going to end. Tomorrow we can talk for about an hour? What? What time? [heard from the crowd: at 0900] What time tomorrow morning? At 0900. At 1000 there is too much sun. Where am I going to sleep? I am old already, so I have to sleep a bit longer. You are youngsters. Let us arrange the...[sentence incomplete] What time? At 0900. Until 1000 at the latest. Is that all right. The struggle continues. [repeated several times] Independence or death.

Warns Nampula Residents

MB240940 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The residents of Ribaue District in Nampula Province yesterday asked President Samora Machel for weapons to fight armed bandits. The residents made this request during a rally held at the headquarters of Ribaue District. During the rally, the district administrator said and we quote: We do not want armed bandits here in Ribaue, nor in Nampula, nor in any other part of our country, unquote.

Besides Ribaue, the Mozambican head of state, presently on a working visit to Nampula Province, also visited the district of Malema. In both districts, President Samora Machel talked with the people, familiarizing himself with their problems, and leaving behind important guidelines to bring about significant social changes.

Addressing the residents of the two districts, Field Marshal Samora Machel said the armed bandits operating in that area of the country were no more than armed robbers at the service of former chiefs. Accordingly, the supreme leader of the Mozambican revolution underlined the need for heightened vigilance against any and every antipatriotic manifestation because, in his words, it is necessary to watch out for the former chiefs who still preserve the ideals of colonialism and encourage the armed robbers.

The residents of Ribaue gave President Samora Machel a check for more than 24,000 meticals to strengthen our country's defense capacity. The residents also gave 50 bags of maize to support the victims of floods which hit southern Mozambique.

On President Machel's 50th birthday anniversary, the residents of Ribaue also gave him a number of agricultural, livestock, and artistic products. In Malema District, President Samora Machel visited at length the tobacco processing complex, where he talked with the workers.

President Machel Speaks to People in Nacala

MB231341 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel yesterday spoke to more than 10,000 people in the harbor city of Nacala during his visit to Nampula Province, which began on 18 May. During the meeting, Nacala residents reiterated their fidelity to the principles of the Frelimo Party of the Mozambican Government. They also asked for weapons in order to confront armed bandits. The meeting was characterized by the people's genuine demonstration of affection toward Mozambique's supreme leader, according to *NOTICIAS*, which has a reporter accompanying the delegation.

Before the meeting, President Samora Machel visited the project to improve the northern Nacala-Entre-Rios railroad line, which has an extension to Malawi, and the air base. At the air base, Marshal Samora Machel met briefly with the military forces stationed there, speaking to them on current moves to annihilate the armed bandits.

According to the *NOTICIAS* correspondent, the visit lasted more than 3 hours. Upon leaving the base, hundreds of people awaited President Samora Machel. Speaking to those present, the supreme Mozambican leader stated that we are living through difficult moments in our independence in that some Mozambicans had been bought and transformed into enemies of our revolution, people, and the Mozambican fatherland. Marshal Machel said that efforts are being made to intensify the struggle against the enemy. During his dialogue with the people, President Machel also mentioned the problem of food supplies, which is affecting the country.

Machel Meets Samantar, Gambari in Nampula

MB250518 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] President Samora Machel received Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somali first vice-president and defense minister, in Nampula today. Lt Gen Samantar brought a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre to the Mozambique head of state.

President Samora Machel also received Nigeria's foreign minister, Ibrahim Gambari, who went to Nampula with a message from Nigerian President Muhammadu Buhari to his Mozambique counterpart.

Somali Vice President Leaves Maputo For Namibia

MB241220 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Lieutenant General Mohamed Ali Samantar, Somalian vice president and defense minister, left for Nampula this morning. He is carrying a message from Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Republic of Somalia, for Field Marshal Samora Machel, his Mozambican counterpart.

Chissano Recounts RSA 'Crimes' for Nigerians

MB230702 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, the minister of foreign affairs, said in Maputo last night, that despite the great efforts made in the search for a peaceful and negotiated solution to the conflicts in southern Africa, germs of violence persist in our region. The head of Mozambican diplomacy was speaking at a dinner in honor of his Nigerian counterpart, Ibrahim Gambari, who is currently visiting our country as part of a tour of several African countries.

Joaquim Chissano said Namibia still is under colonial occupation, as the Pretoria regime intransigently refuses to apply UN Security Council Resolution 435. In the words of Minister Joaquim Chissano, the recent failure of the talks between SWAPO and South Africa shows a clear lack of political goodwill on the part of South Africa to recognize the Namibian right to autonomy and independence.

The foreign minister said that Namibia's colonization, apartheid, and the creation of homelands are not only crimes against the South African and Namibian peoples, they are crimes which violently and gravely offend human conscience and dignity. Chissano said that the international community must make efforts toward the rapid independence of Namibia, the elimination of the apartheid system, and the South African people's attainment of a democratic, just, and free society within a united and undivided fatherland.

The Nigerian foreign minister, who previously had visited Tanzania, brought a message from General Muhammadu Buhari, the Nigerian president, to President Samora Machel.

Nigeria Gambari Speaks on Finding Solution to Chad

AB242044 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Maputo, 24 May (AFP) — Ibrahim Gambari, Nigeria's foreign minister said in Maputo, that Nigeria has taken the "responsibility and initiative" to find a solution to the Chadian problem.

At a press conference held during a 3-day visit to Mozambique, Mr Gambari indicated that Nigeria has taken the initiative in favor of peace in Chad, and wants to avoid making the Chadian issue a source of new divisions in the next OAU summit to be held in Addis Ababa this year. He said he believed "there is the chance" of finding a peaceful solution to the civil war in Chad.

Mr Gambari said progress had been made by having the two sides in the conflict accept three basic principles: the withdrawing of all non-Chadian troops from the country; national reconciliation: and the fact that the future of Chad lies in the hands of Chadians themselves.

The two parties in the conflict are the supporters of President Hissein Habre, who receives military support from France and Zaire, and those of former President Goukouni Oueddei, supported by Libya. Representatives of the two sides have recently

gone to Nigeria, especially President Hissein Habre, (on 15 May) just as Claude Cheysson, the French foreign minister; Major Jallud, the number two man in Libya; Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, the current chairman of the OAU (18 February, on his way home from Tripoli).

Mr Gambari observed that there is still "some work to be done," but said he did not think the Chadian issue will cause "a lot of division" in the next OAU summit.

USSR Uzbek Party Delegation Arrives in Maputo

MB241330 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A Soviet delegation, led by Rano Abdulayeva, the secretary of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan Central Committee, arrived in Maputo this morning. The delegation is visiting within the framework of party relations, according to the agreements between the Frelimo Party and the CPSU. Upon its arrival, the delegation was received by Julio Carrilho, a member of the party Central Committee, and minister of construction and water. The visiting delegation includes the first deputy minister of water resources of Uzbekistan.

Frelimo, USSR Uzbekistan Delegation Begin Talks

MB250627 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Mozambique and Soviet delegations began talks in Maputo this afternoon with a view to strengthening cooperation in interparty relations. The Mozambique delegation to the talks is led by Julio Carrilho, a member of the Central Committee of the Frelimo Party, and the Soviet delegation is led by Mrs Rano Abdullayeva, a member of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee.

The talks are being held in the context of the cooperation agreement signed between Mozambique and the Soviet Union covering party exchanges between the two countries.

Julio Carrilho said at the official opening of the talks that cooperation between Mozambique and the Soviet Union dates back to the moments of the armed struggle and is continuing as we struggle against underdevelopment.

[Begin Carrilho recording] Cooperation agreements between our two parties, visits by party and state delegations at various levels, relations among our various mass organizations, exchanges of cultural and sporting delegations, the presence of many Mozambique and Soviet nationals in our two countries, and the development projects we are carrying out in our country with your assistance, are the implementation of our common wish of continually strengthening the deep ideological ties existing between our two parties. These actions reflect the fruitful character of socialist principles of friendship and the deep aspirations to progress, liberty, justice, and peace which govern the relations between our two peoples.

The principles of relations based on the socialist policy of respect, equality, and internationalist solidarity have been evidenced by the constant support of your party and people for our people at the most difficult moments that we have faced, particularly now, when our country is facing the combined effects of the destabilizing action of imperialism, and the natural disasters which have been plaguing our country over the past years. [end recording]

Education Minister Visits GDR Before USSR

MB241303 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Graca Machel, our country's education minister, ends her working visit to the GDR tomorrow, after which she will leave for the USSR. In the last 2 days, Graca Machel visited the friendship school attended by Mozambican students in Stassfurt, and returned to Berlin today.

In the GDR capital, talks led by the two countries' ministers continue, and the signing of the second protocol within the terms of the government agreement on the Mozambique-GDR friendship school, is expected to take place today. A source from the Ministry of Education pointed out that the talks are connected with issues of future cooperation, education, and teaching work at the friendship school.

The same source added that Graca Machel will today also hold a meeting with Mozambican citizens residing in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. During the visit which began last Sunday, Minister Graca Machel has already been received by Erich Honecker, the Socialists Unity Party of Germany's general secretary and the chairman of the Council of State; Willi Stoph, the Council of Ministers' chairman; and the GDR state secretary for professional training.

Two 'Bandits' Presented to Public in Moamba

MB221311 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] Two armed bandits recently captured in the Moamba District, Maputo Province, were yesterday presented to the population of the district during a meeting chaired by the members of the provincial committee of the Frelimo Party in Maputo.

They are (Reginaldo Muchai) and (Jose Madonzela), both neutralized by FPLM soldiers while committing criminal actions in that district. According to *NOTICIAS*, when (Reginaldo Muchai) was presented, he said he joined the armed bandits in 1979 and received training in South Africa. He was captured in Ressano Garcia last Saturday. The other armed bandit, captured in Sabie, confessed to having killed in cold blood a couple of peasants in Moamba District.

NAMIBIA

MPC Members Return From Africa, Europe, U.S. Tour

MB240750 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1820 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] Windhoek, May 23, SAPA — Three members of the Multiparty Conference delegation, which undertook a tour of Africa, Europe and the United States, returned to Windhoek this evening.

They were senior South-West Africa/Namibia National Party members Mr Eben van Zijl and Mr Tinus Blaauw, and the leader of the Rehoboth Liberation Front, Mr Hans Diergaardt.

In a terse reply to questions from newsmen, Mr Van Zijl said the trip had been successful. He declined to elaborate, but added that the main body of the MPC would be returning tomorrow. It was understood they would be travelling to Cape Town on Friday to brief South African Prime Minister Mr P.W. Botha on their influence-building course abroad, returning to Windhoek on Saturday.

Mr Van Zijl denied reports that the NP would withdraw from the MPC.

[Johannesburg Domestic Service in English at 0500 GMT on 24 May carries a variant report on Van Zijl's comments, which reads: "Three members of the delegation of the Multiparty Conference of South-West Africa have arrived in Windhoek after an extended visit abroad to put their views to government leaders and other influential individuals. Mr Eben van Zijl of the National Party of South-West Africa described the trip to Britain, the United States, and a number of African countries as particularly successful. The other members of the delegation are due back in Windhoek by the end of the week."]

SOUTH AFRICA

Steps To Implement New Constitution Announced

MB240753 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Steps for the implementation of the new Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, and the formation of the new tricameral parliament and multinational President's Council have been announced in Cape Town. The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, announced during the debate on his budget vote in parliament that the new Constitution would come into being by proclamation on 3 September. On that day the acting state president would be appointed to hold office until the appointment of the new state president.

The Electoral College, consisting of members of all three houses of Parliament, will meet on 4 September to elect a new state president. On 14 September the new state president will announce his cabinet, the members of the three ministerial councils, and the deputy ministers. The opening of the new tricameral parliament will take place on 18 September. The state president will announce the appointments to the President's Council on 21 September.

Party Spokesman Comments

MB232018 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 23 May 84

[Excerpts] The Progressive Federal Party chief spokesman on constitutional development, Mr Colin Eglin, says that unless the government decides quickly on the constitutional future of the blacks, the new constitutional dispensation will fail. He asked also that the government should give clarity to the future of the provincial and local authorities, to what extent it would carry out its reform program, what the costs of the new dispensation would be, and how it would work in practice.

In his reaction, the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, asked the minister how the new Constitution would be implemented, because the ultimate test of the new Constitution lay therein. Mr Raw said that it was clear that the government was planning to eliminate provincial councils and asked for the assurance that nothing would be done without extensive consultation.

The leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Treurnicht, says as long as there are whites who strive for self-determination, the new constitution will be unacceptable. He said the new Constitution deprived the self-determination of whites without granting meaningful self-determination to Coloreds and Indians. He said the Conservation Party believed that if blacks could be excluded from the new Constitution, there was no reason why Coloreds and Indians should be included.

Heunis Stresses Internal Needs

MB241755 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Heunis, says South Africa does not draw up constitutions to satisfy the outside world, but to try to meet the demands and requirements within the country. The true test of success, however, remained internal acceptance, and in this regard there had been a great deal of progress. Mr Heunis said that despite big differences of opinion, discussions were covering a wider field than ever before. The new Constitution, moreover, was valuable to ensure the success of the current diplomatic initiatives.

Me Heunis said that despite attempts to convince blacks that they were being excluded from constitutional development, more black leaders than ever before were taking part in negotiations on their future. Recent events had shown that it was possible to achieve a new successful order in the country with its plural society. The white electorate he said had shown that it was capable of rising above itself, its fears, and its prejudices. Mr Heunis said there existed within South Africa radical views, to both the right and the left, and these could only end in violence. This tendency was as dangerous as the activities of those who were intent on overthrowing the existing order under the guise of

liberalism. Mr Heunis said that South Africans by their actions should not encourage organizations both at home and abroad which had no interest in peaceful coexistence in South Africa.

Mr Heunis said the government was considering establishing a statutory body comprising the future cabinet, and the members of the three Ministers Councils to determine the country's financial priorities and the allocation of funds. This body, which would possibly be known as the State President's Committee on Priorities, could be established under the Treasury and Audit Act. Mr Heunis said it will be difficult within the capabilities of the country to allocate funds for own [as heard] and general affairs. The statutory allocation of money to the various parliamentry chambers for own affairs would be made according to fixed standards, but the overall priorities of the country would have to be taken into account. The appointment of a President's Committee of Priorities was thus advisable to make sure that decisions could be taken at the highest level on the availability of funds, priorities for allocation, and the appropriate norms and standards.

The leader of the oppostion, Dr van Zyl Slabbert, has called for an interim constiutional advisory council to promote negotiations between white and black leaders. Speaking during the debate on Mr Heunis' budget vote, Dr Slabbert said matters of interest to the community should be discussed by this body, including the constitutinal future of blacks in South Africa. He said the council should meet regularly, and should consist of white community leaders and acceptable black community leaders who were not appointed unilaterally by the government.

Dr Slabbert said at the moment there was no machinery in the country for negotiations between white and black leaders on community issues. He reiterated that the Progressive Federal Party would participate constructively in the new constitution, although the party believed that it, like the present Constitution, had certain shortcomings.

The deputy leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Fedie Hatzenberg, said in the debate that his party had the same constitutional policy for Coloreds and Indians as it had for blacks. This policy was that each group should have its own state, and exercise its political rights within that state. He said the establishment of homelands for Coloreds and Indians would cost less than that of a black homeland.

The leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw, said the policy of his party was based on corporate federation of whites, Coloreds, Indians, and elements of urban blacks. This would exist in accordance with the new constitution with a confederation of states that would include the independent black states. Mr Raw appealed to Mr Heunis for flexibility in local government.

People's Army Blasts South African Mine

EA232309 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 23 May 84

[Text] The heroic combatants of the South Africa People's Army, Umkhonto we Sizwe, yesterday dealt yet another strategic blow against the enemy when they blasted offices of the exploitative apartheid mine, causing extensive damage to property.

According to a spokesman of the Anglo-American group, the powerful explosion ripped through offices of the gold mining [as heard] in the [words indistinct].

A mine spokesman also reluctantly admitted that the blast extensively damaged [word indistinct] offices and put them completely out of (?action). In the old tradition of Umkhonto we Sizwe of safeguarding innocent lives, the explosion was timed so that there were no [words indistinct].

As usual the racist police claimed to be still investigating. These explosions coming so close to the last Friday blast (?forced) the racists to close some railway lines south of Johannesburg (and) is seen by observers as yet another proof that the recent talks about peace are just.

Malan Attacks Articles on Mozambique Resistance

MB241042 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 24 May 84 p 2

[Text] The minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, yesterday attacked an editorial in the *RAND DAILY MAIL* on Wednesday and emphasised that the South African Government was committed to implementing the Nkomati Accord "to the letter."

His full statement reads:

"I take strong exception to the editorial comment published in the *RAND DAILY MAIL* on Wednesday, May 23, 1984, in which it is implied that the SA Defence Force is involved in the activities of the Mozambique Resistance Movement (MNR). The comment was apparently based on a report published in the *RAND DAILY MAIL* on Tuesday, May 22, 1982, headlined 'MNR Turns the Screws on Embattled Mozambique.'

"This report contained vague, unsubstantiated and irresponsible statements made by so-called 'government sources' in Mozambique who did not wish to be identified.

"The facts of the matter are that since the signing of the Nkomati Accord on March 16 this year, numerous South African cabinet ministers including the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs and myself have stated categorically that the agreement would be followed to the letter. "In direct contradiction, this editorial creates the impression that South Africa is involved with the MNR and even demands further information.

"In addition it implies a far-fetched split in the ranks of the defence force. I would like to point out that any rational, objective person could not conceive of a situation where members of the defence force, who have much to lose, would not strive as actively for peace as anyone else. This sort of report and comment in effect coincides with the propaganda attack on the RSA which can only help to sour this country's relationships with its neighbouring states. This is in no one's interest.

"It would perhaps be desirable that official comment be obtained rather than quoting unidentified sources which, in any case, makes such sources suspect.

"Since the signing of the Nkomati Accord definite communication channels exist between the two countries. It is unfair to cast doubt on the bona fides of the Mozambique Government, that they would rather make use of unidentified sources through the medium of newspapers than to use existing channels to air their grievances if any."

Malan Warns of Soviet Psychological Onslaught

MB222030 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 22 May 84

[Text] The minister of defense, General Malan, says it is clear that despite the present peace initiative in southern Africa, there will be no relaxation of the psychological onslaught against the country. Addressing the South African Association for the Promotion of Health at Kempton Park, Gen Malan said that South Africans could not allow themselves to relax their physical or spiritual vigilance because of recent diplomatic successes. He pointed out that the Soviet Union had been stepping up its aggressive psychological warfare. He said that in a period of 2 weeks in April, the Soviet news agency (TASS) had condemned South Africa in 54 reports and reaffirmed its support for the ANC and SWAPO. Gen Malan said that action against South Africa under the disguise of front organizations, such as the World Council of Churches and certain UN agencies, continued unabated.

Crocker Visit to South Africa Examined

MB241641 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 24 May 84

[Johan Steyn Commentary: "Developments in the South-West Africa Independence Process]

[Text] The fact that United States assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, is on his way to South Africa and will also have talks in Zambia is an indication that the South-West Africa independence process has reached a crucial stage. This has been brought about by a sequence of events, including the Lusaka talks 10 days ago between the principal parties involved in the South-West Africa issue, the diplomatic initiatives launched by members of the territory's Multiparty Conference [MPC] in Africa and the United States, and the fact that South Africa is poised for the final stage of the withdrawal of its troops from southern Angola. Pertinent to this last point is the future role and the situation of the Joint Monitoring Commission established to oversee the operation and to ensure that SWAPO does not move into the area as a result.

These developments and how to proceed further will undoubtedly be at the top of the list for discussion when Dr Crocker arrives in Southern Africa. Before leaving the United States yesterday, he had talks with the UN Secretary General, Dr Perez de Cuellar, and was interviewed in a television program relayed by satellite to Paris, Abidjan, Dakar, and Kinshasha. Dr Crocker, the chief American negotiator in the independence process for South-West Africa, expressed the belief that a peace dynamic was taking place in southern Africa, which was encouraging all key decision makers to think in terms of bringing matters to a head. There was now the possibility, he said, for a basis on which difficult political decisions could be taken.

Prime among the decisions to be taken will rest on the Angolan Government. [sentence as heard] It alone will have to decide whether or not to repatriate the Cubans from its territory. The peaceful resolution of Angola's internal problems and the holding of free and fair elections leading up to independence for South-West Africa is entirely dependent on that decision. Although the steps leading up to the peaceful solution of southern Africa's complex and interrelated problems are now more encouraging then ever before, they will remain frozen until the Cubans withdraw from Angola.

Commentary Notes Weakened Position Of ANC

MB231804 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 23 May 84

[Johan Steyn Commentary: "The Weakening Position of the ANC"]

[Text] Swaziland's announcement that it has arrested 86 members of the ANC who were expelled from Mozambique, underlines the increasingly desperate situation in which the terrorist organization now finds itself. The fact that terrorist and sabotage actions in South and South-West Africa increased by 30 percent over the past 2 months to 200, compared with March and April last year, appears to deny the evidence that the organization's acts of violence are being shunned in southern Africa. The increase in these incidents must therefore be seen as desperate attempts to convince the ANC's backers that it can continue its struggle despite the problems it is experiencing on the subcontinent. There is every expectation, therefore, that acts of violence may increase further before they diminish.

The ANC's problems first became apparent with the signing of the Nkomati Accord, but it was then announced that a similar security agreement had been signed 2 years previously between South Africa and Swaziland. The Nkomati Accord effectively closed the ANC's eastern point of entry to South Africa. At the Arusha conference for the Frontline states last month,, the ANC could elicit nothing more than moral and monetary support. It now appears that its closest base for the launching of terrorist action is in Tanzania.

South Africa's four immediate neighbors besides Mozambique and Swaziland, namely Angola, Botswana, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, are now also persuing their newly acquired vested interests in peace and stability in the region. In a recent interview, Zimbabwe's prime minster, Mr Robert Mugabe, set conditions under which he would make his country available as a base, but the conditons were so stiff as to virtually exclude the possibility. In the budget debate on his portfolio, the minister of foreign affairs announced that South Africa and Botswana would soon be signing a security agreement and that negotiations with Lesotho were in progress. At the same time, Western nations are

considering ways of making it more difficult for terrorist organizations to plan and execute their deeds. Moves in this direction are already underway in Britain, West Germany, and the United States.

Cuban Removal From Angola Called 'Imperative'

MB181744 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 18 May 84

[Station Commentary: "Cuba, Angola, and International Power Relations"]

[Text] The Soviets are challenging America, President Reagan said last week, not with nuclear war but with subversion and the use of surrogate forces. By coincidence he was speaking on the eve of the conference of South-West Africa's political parties in Lusaka, where the linkage of independence for the territory with withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola was once again sharply debated. Among the examples President Reagan cited of Soviet surrogate forces taking control in strategically placed countries in South-East Asia, the Middle East, Africa, and Central America, was ironically that of Cuban troops in Angola. The American President's view of the form which Moscow has given to the struggle for international dominance during the past decade echoes the analysis of a growing body of intellectual authority in the West.

Essentially, it argues that conventional war between the superpowers is no longer feasible. There is too great a danger that it would lead to a nuclear war and a global holocaust.

In its drive for superiority, the Soviet Union has therefore chosen the course of weakening the West by gaining regional dominance in strategic parts of the world. Its main instrument in implementing that strategy are terrorist movements and surrogate forces of puppet states.

The third world war in fact is already being fought says British author and journalist, Christopher Dobson. Renowned strategist Dr Brzezinski states that the real danger to the West today is that the Soviet Union will precipitate not great changes in international arrangements, but greater global anarchy from which all will suffer. In their prespective, the Cuban military presence in Angola has an international dimension. It is a manifestation of the regional level at which the Soviet assault on the West is proceeding. However, as such, its subcontinental implications are no less disturbing for the countries of southern Africa.

For the Soviets, in effect the road to the West lies through the transformation of independent governments into puppet regimes and, in the destruction of national autonomy in regions like southern Africa. The linkage of a Cuban withdrawal from Angola with South-West African independence is a survival imperative, not only for that territory, but for every country of Southern Africa as much as it is for every country of the regions to which President Reagan referred.

Dr Brzezinski, who served in senior security posts in two America administrations, believes the Soviet Union is compelled by its inability to compete with the United States in economic, scientific, and cultural affairs to be merely a disruptive force in international politics. He said that the Soviet Union is condemned to seeking global status neither by head-on nuclear collision nor by peaceful socioeconomic competition.

The only way open to it is that of attrition and gradual disruption of stable international arrangements so that the United States suffers directly and indirectly. The most effective way of procuring such a tragedy of disruption is to achieve and maintain sufficient military power to deter American reaction, and to intimidate American friends, while encouraging trends hostile to American interests in those strategically vital areas which possess the greatest potential for a dynamic shift in the global political eocnomic balance.

Among the conclusions drawn by analysts like Dr Brzezinski, from this view of present-day Soviet strategy, two stand out. On an international level, the West must ensure that the Soviets do not gain the military edge that would enable them to attempt political intimidation, and of decisive importance are the West's efforts to maintain and promote regional stability, which means that disruptive forces like the Cuban military presence in Angola must be repelled.

SWAZILAND

Government Plans To Airlift ANC Members Reported

MB240759 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] A Swazi Government spokesman says ANC activists are destabilizing South Africa's neighboring states and creating hostility between South Africa and the countries where they are being sheltered. Radio RSA's correspondent in the Swazi capital of Mbabane said the principal secretary in the Swaziland Ministry of the Interior, Mr Vusi Mamba, has said that his government agrees with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees that the ANC activists should be removed from all southern states adjacent to South Africa.

The Swazi authorities have also indicated that plans are well advanced for the mass airlift of all ANC members, including those being held in custody, to countries distant from South Africa. The UNHCR is helping with the moving of the ANC members.

Zambian Envoy Comments on 'False' ANC Reports

MB211907 Mbabane Television Service in English 1815 GMT 21 May 84

[Text] The Zambian high commissioner, Mr Cox Sikumba, has condemned the leadership of the ANC for dragging Zambia's name into its bizarre activities in Swaziland. Addressing the minister without portfolio, Mr Mhambi Mnisi, when he presented to him over 5,000 emalangeni as Zambia's contribution to the disaster relief fund, Mr Sikumba said it was not the Zambian press that highlighted false accusations made by the ANC against Swaziland, following the prime minister, Prince

Bhekimpi's, condemnation of those countries which took sides with the organization.

Mr Sikumba said some of the false reports were circulated at a conference of the ILO held in Lusaka recently. He said that Zambia had only played host to the conference. He assured Mr Mnisi that Zambia has not changed its foreign policy towards Swaziland. He said that, as the Kingdom's ambassador to Zambia, and Zambia's high commissioner to Swaziland, he needed to be briefed by the Swazi Government of ANC activities in Swaziland, so that in turn he could relate these to his government.

In reply, Mr Mnisi expressed the nation's sincere gratitude to Zambia for the donation which, he said, further cemented the already excellent relations between the two countries. Mr Mnisi said he was aware that Zambia was not involved in the campaign to smear the good name of Swaziland. In another reference to the donation, Mr Mnisi said that Swaziland least expected Zambia to make such a gesture, especially as it was hard hit by the drought which has been sweeping southern Africa for years. Mr Mnisi instructed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to send a message of gratitude to the people and Government of Zambia for the generous donation.

The Zambian high commissioner's remarks came amid SAPA reports that President Kenneth Kaunda has been approached by the ANC which, it said, had asked him to help repair ties between the organization and Swaziland. Asked for comment on the matter, Prince Bhekimpi, Mr Mnisi, and the minister for the interior, Mr King Mtetwa, all said that government would not comment on newspaper reports until it had received an official notification of the intention of the ANC in Swaziland. The report by SAPA quoted the *ZAMBIA DAILY MAIL* which, it said, carried the story today.

ZAMBIA

Army May Be Asked To Aid Grain Transport

MB240825 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] Secretary of State for Defense and Security, Grey Zulu, said in Kasama yesterday that the Army may construct bridges in (Muyombe), Isoka District, to facilitate the haulage of maize marooned in the area. Mr Zulu said this when he addressed a meeting of party leaders, heads of government departments, and parastatal organizations.

The defense and security chief said there were more than 30,000 bags of maize from last year's season marooned in the (Muyomibe) area due to the poor condition of roads and lack of bridges in some cases. He said he will get in touch with the minister of defense to find out the possibility of sending engineers from the Army to construct the bridges so that grain could be transported to the district center.

Mr Zulu, who was winding up his tour of Northern Province, was well impressed with the rate at which agricultural production was improving in the region.

ZIMBABWE

Nigeria's Gambari Arrives for 3-Day Visit

MB250549 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The Nigerian foreign minister, Dr Ibrahim Gambari, has arrived in Zimbabwe for a 3-day official visit. Dr Gambari was met at the airport by his Zimbabwean counterpart, Comrade Witness Mangwende, and a number of foreign ministry officials. Before his departure, the Nigerian minister is expected to confer with Comrade Mangwende on a number of issues of mutual interest, and address a news conference.

Yesterday Dr Gambari told a news conference in Maputo that the Nigerian Government welcomed any agreement which stopped South African unprovoked acts of aggression against itsneighbors. The Nigerian minister was commenting on the Nkomati nonaggression pact signed between Mozambique and the Pretoria regime on 2 March. He said the greatest threat to the collective security of Africa is South Africa's abominable policy of apartheid. Dr Gambari added that his country would respond favorably to requests from African countries wishing to buy Nigerian oil.

EEC Representative Calls on President Banana

MB241350 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The EEC has a new delegate in Zimbabwe. He is Mr (Jaspaard Dinkebuler). Mr (Dinkebuler) paid a courtesty call on the president at State House this morning. The new delegate, who comes from the FRG, came to Zimbabwe last year to replace Mr (Andre Chanafeske).

Mugabe Urges Youth To Maintain Revolutionary Spirit

MB241250 Harare Domestic Service in English
1115 GMT 24 May 84

[Text] The president of ZANU-PF and prime minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has appealed to the youth of Zimbabwe to continue to be as revolutionary as they were during the liberation struggle. Addressing the ZANU-PF Youth Congress in Harare today, Comrade Mugabe said the youth must now help transform the political power which they achieved through blood, sweat, and tears to economic power. He said Zimbaweans should not be content with a situation where they control votes but not the economic resources of their country. Comrade Mugabe said only when they are in control of these resources will the revolution have a true meaning.

He said in order to achieve such goals, the youth should mount a campaign to educate the masses and be exemplary in their behavior.

Earlier, more than 3,000 chanting, flag-waving ZANU-PF youths from all over the country marched from the party headquarters in Harare this morning, to the national sports center

where the first youth congress in the party's 21-year-old history is being held. The youth carried placards expressing strong support for the party and the prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe. Some of the placards denounced nepotism and corruption. The conference is being attended by 3,500 delegates from the nine provinces of the party. There are also delegates from fraternal and sister parties. Among those attending are delegates from Mozambique's Frelimo party, the Malawi Congress Party, the ANC, and PAC of South Africa, and representatives from some embassies.